THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

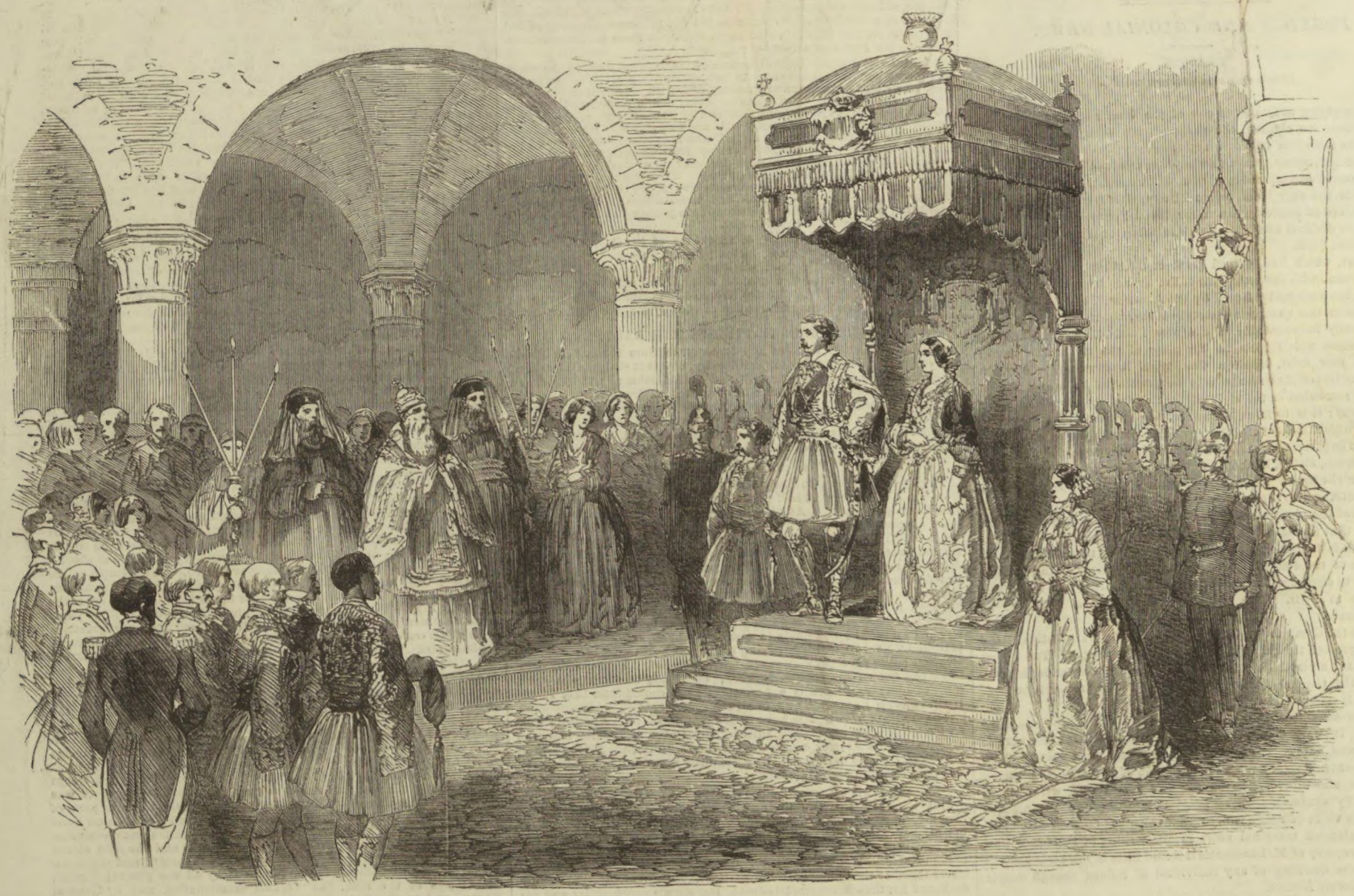
No. 683.—VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE POLICY OF GERMANY AND SCANDINAVIA.

As every one is desirous that the war with Russia may be brought to a speedy, honourable, and safe conclusion—speedy because of the miseries which war inevitably produces; honourable, because war, with all its horrors, is preferable to a dishonourable peace; and safe, because the world requires a guarantee against any renewed aggression on the part of the fanatic despot who has caused the embroilment—it becomes important to know whether Great Britain and France are to have all the trouble and all the expense, as well as all the glory, of the conflict? They can doubtless manage the weighty business without allies, even were one or more of the neutral Powers to turn against them. But, strong and confident as they may be, there is no denying that there are several States in Europe whose immediate assistance would be of the highest value. It is necessary, in the first place, to restrain, and possibly to punish, the evil-doer; but it is equally necessary, when the struggle shall be brought to a close, that the Great Commonwealth of Civilisation should be preserved from a renewal of the danger. The Scandinavian and Germanic nations are more particularly called upon to take part in the question—not only because of their contiguity to the offender, but because his success would be the destruction of their independence, their freedom, and their prosperity. Great Britain and France would remain the equals, if not the superiors, of Russia, in all that contribute to the stability and the grandeur of states, were the Russian flag to float in triumph over Constantinople; but the Germanic and Scandinavian States would, in that case, only exist upon the sufferance of the Czar. Their commerce would be in his keeping, and their liberty would depend upon his caprice.

The people of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are fully aware of their interests in this respect, and look upon the Russians with distrust and aversion. A similar feeling exists in Austria, Prussia, and the various minor States of the Germanic Confederation. To call a man a Russian is the worst term of opprobrium that the imagination of a German can invent. It implies, in his estimation, not only slavery, but dirt and brutality. The Scandinavians look upon the English not only as their natural allies, but as their brothers in blood. A leading German journal has recently expressed the pride of all true Germans that the language and literature of Germany and England have so many points of resemblance, and claimed the English as the most noble and vigorous offshoot of the Teutonic races. The Danes and Swedes openly pray for the success of Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, and shout the chorus of "God save the Queen" with almost as much enthusiasm as the British sailors. The Finlanders detest the yoke of the Czar, and look back with regret to the days when they formed an independent portion of the Swedish kingdom, and deplore their junction with an Empire of which they form the only population that can make any pretensions to civilisation. The Prussians—who claim, with much reason, to be as highly advanced and civilised a nation as the French—are impatient of the insolent patronage of a barbarian Power; and the Austrians know that they never can become the prosperous nation which they ought to be, as long as the protection of Russia lies like an incubus upon their Government—and as long as the mouths of the Danube are in possession of a Power whose policy it is to make Austria a State as landlocked as Switzerland. Unfortunately, however, the decision of the part which is to be taken by these intelligent nations does not rest with the people, or with the Parliaments freely elected by them. The comparatively free States of Scandinavia have too little weight or power, to incur the risk of moving, until they know that the confederacy against the public enemy will become general; so that we have to look to Austria and to Prussia—one a despotism, and the other a *quasi* despotism, with the mere shadow of a free legislature—to give the signal which shall decide the destiny of Europe.

The policy of Austria begins to declare itself. Day by day the Emperor and his advisers are increasing the distance which separates them from the cause of the Czar. The spirit of the Austrian people sensibly operates upon their Government. Austria will not allow the Montenegrins to assist the Russians, and will co-operate in the coercion of the Greeks, if King Otho be mad enough to risk his kingdom in the attempt to create in his dominions, or in Albania, a perilous diversion in favour of the Russians. The "huge ingratitude," of which Prince Schwarzenberg declared his willingness to be guilty, if Russia persisted in her humiliation of the Austrian empire, begins to be considered by the Austrian Court as a piece of "ingratitude" as meritorious and necessary as it will be "huge." The Sovereign of that ancient State succeeded to the throne at a time when it seemed scarcely possible that its disintegration and destruction could be avoided. Before his youthful mind a vision of splendour has always been present,—a vision which he may have it in his power to realise by consolidating his rule, removing the well-founded discontent of his Sclavonian, Hungarian, and Italian subjects, extending the liberties of all classes and races, and freeing himself from the degrading sense of subjection, and of owing his crown, not to the affection of his own people, but to the bayonets of a foreign potentate. Could he accomplish this task, he would be the greatest and most illustrious Sovereign of the House of Hapsburg. Such a task, splendid and difficult as it is, will be possible to him, if he unite his armies with those of Great Britain



OTHO, KING OF GREECE, AND HIS QUEEN, IN THE CATHEDRAL AT ATHENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and France. The approval of his people will go along with him, and the name of Austria will cease to be synonymous with rottenness and decay. The people of Germany are slower-minded than the English and the French. They take a longer time to reflect and to act, and their Governments are even slower and more phlegmatic. But Austria has evidently begun to move, and every week adds strength to the conviction that the generous Sovereign and his experienced advisers will take that rightful side, which youthful impulse and the calculations of aged wisdom alike recommend.

The King of Prussia is by no means in so hopeful a condition. The Prussian people are ashamed of Russian protection, and long to cast off the yoke; but the King has neither the sense to understand his position, nor the courage to do either right or wrong. His whole course of conduct is suicidal. He dares not express himself openly like a man. Unfit for his high office, even in ordinary and peaceful times, he is doubly and trebly unfit at a time like the present. He is, probably, aware that his duty is to declare against Russia, but his personal feeling in favour of the Czar, and perhaps an ill-grounded hope, fecundated in his ill-regulated mind, that Prussia might chance, by the Czar's aid, to obtain in a general scramble a large accession of territory, lead him to play false with his own conscience. While Austria seems to be approximating to the Western Alliance, Prussia is daily separating from it. Almost every post brings the news of some fresh act of impolicy committed by the King in favour of the Czar. One day His Majesty recalled M. Von Bunsen from London, because that able diplomatist saw and declared that the true course for Prussia was to join the Anti-Russian Alliance. Another day he dismissed his War Minister, General Von Bonin, for asserting in eloquent language that the alliance of Prussia with Russia would be an act of parricide. Untaught by the regret or reprobation which this step excited in his dominions, the King quarrelled with his brother and heir-apparent for agreeing in opinion with General Von Bonin, deprived him of his high military command, and banished him from the Court to Baden-Baden. It is not difficult to predict what will be the result of this wilful blindness on the part of the King. Unless he open his eyes he will fall into a ditch, and the ditch will be—Abdication. There is public spirit in Prussia not to be outraged with impunity. The Prussians encourage too ardent a patriotism, and have ideas too enlightened of the rank which Prussia ought to hold in the great European Commonwealth, to permit them to tolerate the degradation of their Fatherland beneath the chariot wheels of the Czar. Either the King of Prussia will have to follow where his people lead, or he will have to resign his crown to the abler, clearer-sighted, and honester brother whom he has disgraced and banished. The large French army that is immediately to assemble at St. Omer, within a few easy marches of the Rhine, will perhaps tend to impart a little energy to the King's purpose. We hope the Prussian people will not consider the French camp as a menace against their independence; but, if they do, it will show them how perilous is the indecision of a Sovereign who leaves no alternative but Russian insolence on the one hand, or French supremacy on the other. We may be sure that nothing of the kind is intended by France; but, ere the Prussians take offence, they should remember the mighty interests at stake, and the perilous position of Europe. They have good sense more than sufficient to lead them right, and to discover at the same time that nobody leads them wrong but a weak-minded Sovereign, whose personal predilections appear to be stronger than his sense of public duty.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Paris is emptying as fast as it can of the *beau monde*: the season is over, the *salons* are closing, the châteaux are being aired, and set in order, for the reception of hosts and guests

M. de Lazareff, whose arrest and imprisonment, on a charge of entertaining a secret correspondence with St. Petersburg, created so much sensation, has not only been set at liberty, after a short interrogation, but has received an authorisation to remain in France—a privilege, however which he declines accepting, and has taken, or is about to take, his departure from Paris.

The report, which had gained great credit, that the whole of the Champs Elysées, with the exception of the Grand Avenue, was to be built upon, has been contradicted by the *Moniteur*. The only alterations to take place in this quarter are certain enlargements, which are found to be absolutely indispensable in the new Palais d'Industrie, and the opening of some wide streets, in the place of the mean and narrow ones which now exist, between the Grand Avenue and the quays. The new Boulevard Malesherbes is to be terminated by a magnificent monument, somewhat in the style of that at the station of the Strasbourg Railway; it is to form, moreover, the entrance to the Park of Monceaux, which, instead of being divided, and sold in lots, as was intended, is to be preserved, and, as a report, which appears to have some grounds of truth, states, is about to be sold by the Ville de Paris to a company for the space of ninety-nine years, for the purpose of establishing nothing less than sea-baths. Be the rumour true or false, it is positive that the plans for the formation of such an establishment are drawn out; that in them it is proposed to establish a basin of enormous extent, which is to be kept constantly supplied by three machines, on the principle of those at Marly, which are to be placed on the cliffs at Dieppe, and to discharge the water through pipes along the whole line from thence to Paris. The expense of the whole is estimated at 19,366,853 francs.

As soon as the Camp at St. Omer is formed, it is the intention of the Emperor to proceed thither, and pass a week on the spot. The report that he destined a very high command there, immediately under his own orders, for the General Baraguay d'Hilliers, on his return from Constantinople, is confirmed by the *Moniteur*.

A few days since took place the sale of the effects of the late Abbé Lamennais. It was generally supposed and reported that these were of great rarity and value; but the result has proved how greatly these reports were exaggerated. With the exception of two or three pictures, a few bronzes, and other works of art, and a small but well-selected library, chiefly containing books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—the value of which is not a little enhanced by their almost all possessing extended marginal notes in the writing of their late possessor—the property of M. Lamennais included little beyond what might be found in the dwelling of any individual of refined though simple taste and moderate fortune.

M. Alexandre Dumas is commencing a new novel, in twelve volumes—it is not stated in how many days it is to be completed—for the United States.

The Orangerie of the Louvre has been arranged for the barracks of the Cent Gardes. This corps is to be formed and drilled at Versailles, before entering on its functions. It is rumoured that the institution of the Pages is to be renewed, but we know not if the report have much foundation.

The attempts of the clergy to induce the shopkeepers to close their houses on Sunday, in compliance with the circular of the Archbishop of Paris, are extremely ill-received in all quarters, and there seems to be but little likelihood of much effect being produced for the present, at all events; possibly, if the clergy persevere in exhorting and preaching on the subject, as they generally do when a point is to be carried, some good may eventually be brought about.

Another innovation meets with but little more favour in some of the provinces; the new sous and two-sous pieces are, in certain parts, refused by the peasants, on the plea that they are lighter than the old ones, and that consequently they have not their money's worth—while, on the other hand, the village shopkeepers and small *marchands* object to receive the old sous, fancying their value depreciated by the introduction of the new.

The season of the Italian Opera came to a close last week. As a whole, it has been tolerably successful under the management of Signor Ragani. The "Beatrice di Tenda," sung by Frezzolini, wound up the season with loud and continuous applause; and M. Ragani is already taking his measures to re-open the theatre in four months for a "spell," as the Yankees say, of eighteen, in consequence of the Industrial Exhibition.

ANGLO-FRENCH OCCUPATION OF GREECE.

It is positively stated that an Anglo-French army will occupy Greece in the beginning of June. The army of occupation, it is said, will consist of somewhere about 15,000 men, of which 10,000 will be contributed by the French. The regiments forming the English portion of the force have received their orders for immediate embarkation. They are the 20th Regiment, at Plymouth; the 34th, and first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, at Portsmouth; the 21st and 63rd, in Dublin; and the 97th, at Windsor.

The rebellion in Greece is said to have been effectually put down for the present by Fuad Effendi. Communication with Prevesa is now fully restored, and it was expected that the road to Janina would be entirely free in a short time.

The English and French Ambassadors left Athens, for Negropont, on the 3rd inst.

Letters from Smyrna state that, in consequence of the increase of piracy in the Archipelago, it is considered unsafe for vessels to leave that port without convoy.

Letters from Athens of the 7th inst. confirm the announcement in previous despatches of the closing of the Legislative Corps by King Otho.

The Illustration upon the preceding page portrays Otho and his Queen, as they appeared in the Cathedral, at Athens, on the 25th of March, surrounded by their Court and attendants. The raised throne and canopy, with their showy embroidery, are at variance with the sacred character of a church; and the helmeted guards, to our thinking, are ill-placed in a temple of peaceful religion. Opposite is the venerable Patriarch of the Church, ascending the steps leading to the choir; in the rear are young priests bearing candles in a manner peculiar to the Greek Church. The costumes are varied, picturesque, and striking. The Cathedral, in which this display of ecclesiastical and regal state takes place, is a handsome Byzantine structure, with a modern steeple.

INVESTMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Admirals and the fleet left Odessa on the 26th of April, and proceeded to Sebastopol, off which place was to be the general rendezvous of the fleet. A telegraphic message from Odessa states that the Anglo-French fleet, consisting of thirty ships of war, was within sight of Sebastopol, in a south-easterly direction, on the 28th of April. Other accounts say that a powerful division of both fleets, including the screws under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, was to be detached for the purpose of clearing the coasts of the Crimea, Georgia, and Circassia of "everything Russian" in the shape of ships or forts—a small squadron being stationed off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and a couple of steamers left at Odessa to watch that port.

The understanding in Constantinople was that Sebastopol would not be seriously attacked until Sir Edward Lyons had returned with the steamers, after destroying the forts of Anapa, Sukumkale, and Redoutkale. The steam-frigate *Terrible* left Constantinople on the 2nd inst., to join the squadron on the coast of Circassia. Lieutenant Stanton, of the Royal Engineers, accompanied the expedition, which is to land and proceed into the interior of Circassia, to meet Schamyl. A body of 600 horsemen, sent by the Circassian hero, will meet them on the coast. A letter in the *Patrie* says that—

Since the destruction by the Russians of the different forts on the coast, the Circassians have commenced to re-construct them. The works are pushed with great vigour, and executed under the direction of European engineers and officers. Fort Golovin, which was less damaged than the others, is entirely restored, and defended by pieces of artillery which the Ottoman Government sent, and which are well served. Fort Viliamino and Fort Navalrerski are also armed, and redoubts in earth have been raised on the shore to prevent the enemy from disembarking. A party of Circassians took possession, on the confines of the Crimea, of two Russian gun-boats which were at anchor. They were immediately carried to the Bay of Pschad; and on the following day they took possession of a considerable number of vessels, and caused alarm all along the coast. If the independent tribes should succeed in organising a little flotilla they will do great mischief to the Russians.

The Turkish fleet, consisting of nine ships of the line, with twenty-four vessels of different sizes, including seven steamers, and mounting altogether 1040 guns, entered the Black Sea, on the 4th instant, with munitions of war for the Circassians. A letter from Constantinople says the Turkish fleet will land 15,000 troops in the Crimea, to act against Sebastopol, so that it may be assailed at once by sea and land.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER IN THE BALTIC.

There is no further news of any importance from the Baltic Fleet; but something important is expected daily, now that steamers have commenced running between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. An American and two Russian ships are said to have arrived at Cronstadt on the 8th, so that the navigation is now completely open. Letters from St. Petersburg of the 9th instant state that the British fleet had been seen within twenty-five to thirty miles off Cronstadt, and had captured a number of Russian gun-boats.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Admiral went up to Stockholm on the 24th April, and had audience from the King (Oscar) at half-past eleven the following morning. The King's reception of the Admiral at this early hour was considered a mark of great favour, and was granted, it was said, in consequence of the Admiral's wish to be with his fleet again as soon as possible. After the audience the Queen invited him to breakfast in her apartments. The Admiral remained nearly two hours at the Palace. The people collected in crowds outside to see him come out, and cheered most enthusiastically. The Royal steam-yacht, which was waiting with her steam up, took him down to Vaxholm (about six miles below Stockholm), where a larger steamer was waiting to take him to the fleet. When it was known that he was likely to visit Stockholm, a number of people practised "Rule Britannia," to sing before the house where he might be stopping; but his short stay prevented the intended compliment. Nothing can exceed his popularity here; everybody is anxious to get a sight of him; and there is a portrait of him, copied from that in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in all the shop windows.

The students from Upsala have been down to visit the Admiral; they sent a letter down announcing their intention of waiting upon him, and came down in a steamer, which was crowded with them. After going on board the *Duke of Wellington*, they steamed round to look at the fleet, and then returned highly gratified.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AUSTERLITZ" AT THE FLEET.

May 1.—About one p.m. to-day a large vessel was seen entering the channel, and was soon made out to be the *Austerlitz*. She came up under steam alone, and saluted the Admiral with seventeen guns, which was returned with the same number. Her head is a figure of Napoleon, about two-thirds length, very well carved and gilt; her guns appear closer together than ours, and she carries them all along on the upper deck, and has thus three complete decks. Her stern is very peculiar, and has a large figure of an angel on each side, with a spread eagle in the centre, all painted white; and her two white streaks are carried right round the stern. As she steamed close past the *Duke of Wellington*, the two figures seemed to meet; the great massive head of the Duke, with its stern expression, all white, leaning forwards towards the other, which came on with head erect, and the right arm across the chest.

May 3.—A schooner yacht has just joined the fleet—the *Esmeralda*, one of the western yachts. She came dashing up with a fresh breeze in fine style this morning, and continued cruising about among the ships during the rest of the day. We hear they are going to sea with us. Everybody was delighted to see the "plucky little craft." The *Prince Regent* arrived in the afternoon.

May 4.—The *Cumberland* came in this morning. The following is a list of the vessels here to-day, but any hour may change this, from vessels being sent away:—

SCREW STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.	PADDLE STEAMERS.
Duke of Wellington	Cressy	Neptune	Basilisk
St. Jean d'Acre	Cæsar	Monarch	Gorgon
Princess Royal	Edinburgh	Boscawen	Dragon
James Watt	Hogue	Prince Regent	Magicienne
Royal George	Blenheim	Cumberland	Lightning
Austerlitz		Esmeralda (yacht)	

Fogs, with rain, are frequent now. The pilots say the ice is breaking up. A very short time will show whether or not the Russians intend coming out.

The yacht brought an account of a Swedish squadron—two line-of-battle ships and some frigates—cruising outside.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Austrian papers begin to let out a little of the truth about the condition of the Russians on the Danube. A Vienna medical paper, after stating that the immense train of waggons and carts which followed the Russian troops into the Dobrudja had returned for fresh supplies of provisions, says they bring back hundreds of wounded, and thousands of ruined arms and spoiled equipments. More than 400 wounded are expected from Karasu. In Braila, Galatz, and Reni new wards have been hastily built up for 2000 additional patients. These, however, are not enough. The flying hospitals bring such numbers, and in such quick succession from the Dobrudja, that divisions of the sick have to be sent twice a day to Hirsova, Matchin; and thence again across to the left bank. It is difficult to describe in all their stern reality the hardships and privations now endured by the Russians in the Dobrudja. The Russians have there more than 2600 wounded, and above 3000 dead and missing. The loss in horses, baggage, and munition is equally great. This estimate falls short of the truth. Not far from Kustendjee, upon a marshy bit of ground that is not 1000 fathoms in length, there lie now 243 Russians and 71 horses; and yet this was one of the least important spots where an obstinate fight came off, and where the Russians were defeated. The Turks, far better acquainted with the country, and the means of turning it to good account, are accustomed to open fire upon their enemy at the beginning of each engagement with their heavy guns, of which they have plenty, and their effect is great indeed. Their artillery is better served than the Russian, as all eye-witnesses acknowledge. The mortality among the Russian wounded was in April last 31 per cent. A great cause of sickness among the troops is the mouldy biscuit and the want of wholesome water to drink. The affair at Tchernavoda, the bloodiest of them all—it is thus confirmed by the medical writer—has changed the face of all around. Citizen and peasant exist no longer, for every man is a soldier from dire necessity and for self-preservation. The Russian officers in Wallachia are sending back all they possess, and which they wish to keep, to Russia—that is to say, their wives, jewels, ornaments, and horse furniture. They no longer talk big of spending the summer on the shores of the Bosphorus. Behind Fokshan a new hospital is building, and this shows alone what the Russian Commander-in-Chief thinks of the present war. The *Augsburg Gazette*, which is generally well informed about Russian movements, estimates that the epidemic has already put 18,000 Russians *hors de combat* since their occupation of the Dobrudja.

The great dépôt of artillery and munitions of war at Fokchani is said to have been burned as an act of vengeance by the inhabitants. Should this prove to be correct the loss to the Russians will be very serious.

Despatches received on Tuesday by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, report a signal advantage gained by the Turks on the Danube. Fifty Russian guns are stated to have been spiked or taken; and it is further said, that, owing to floods on the banks of the Danube and a rising of the Wallachians against the invaders, the Russian army in the Dobrudja is in a most perilous position.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

On the 1st inst., at one p.m., the steam corvette *Roland* was descried off the Seraglio Point, conveying Prince Napoleon, with his numerous staff and suite. A Royal salute from the land batteries, as well as from all the English, French, and American ships of war, announced the event. M. Baraguay d'Hilliers, with all the *personnel* of his Embassy, got on board the *Ajaccio*, which followed in the track of the *Roland* to the Prince's Palace on the Bosphorus. On arriving there, the Ambassador, after having introduced his officials, got into his boat, and proceeded in all haste to the Imperial Palace of Tcheragan to announce the arrival of his Imperial Highness. It so happened that the Sultan had been out to ride, and Kiamil Bey, the Teschrifatgi, was accordingly despatched to acquaint his Majesty with the circumstance. The Sultan arrived in all haste, demanded instantly to see the Ambassador, and conversed for a few moments with his Excellency in the palace garden. A messenger was immediately despatched to say that his Highness was ready to receive the Prince, who, on arriving shortly after, was most graciously welcomed by the young Sovereign at the bottom of the staircase. This incident, trifling as it may appear, produced a great sensation, and is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of the Ottoman Court. The Sultan then conducted his Imperial guest to the Presence Chamber, and, having seated him by his side, conversed familiarly, through the medium of Redschid Pacha, on the great events of the day, and expressed, in the warmest terms, his gratitude to the French Emperor for the real and effectual assistance afforded ever since the commencement of this struggle. Two days after—another unheard-of circumstance—the Sultan returned the visit of his Imperial Highness, and anxiously inquired whether all had been provided for the comforts of his Royal guest, assuring him that the strictest orders had been given to that effect.

On the 2nd inst. the French Ambassador introduced to his Imperial Highness, the French colony of Constantinople, and the chiefs of the different missions. The Grand Vizier, the Ministers, and great functionaries, also paid their respects in the afternoon on that day. On the following day a grand banquet was given at the French Embassy, in honour of the Prince, at which the diplomatic corps, General Prim and staff, Lord Raglan, and the principal Turkish functionaries were present.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., Prince Napoleon was invited to dine with his Majesty at the Imperial Palace of Tcheragan.

THE ALLIED TROOPS AT GALLIPOLI.

On the morning of the 29th ult. a tempest fell upon the town of Gallipoli. Torrents of rain, driven by a violent southerly wind, inundated the streets. Several merchantmen in the roads were driven from their anchors, and wrecked on the coast. About four o'clock the steam-corvette, *Roland*, with Prince Napoleon, was signalled; but shortly before, the sky had cleared, and the storm abated. A quintuple salute of twenty-one guns from the ships of the squadron was fired in honour of the Prince, and the *Roland* cast anchor in the midst of the flags of the fleet, the flags of the two nations being profusely displayed. The yards were then manned, and the seven hurrahs required by the regulations were given *con amore*, while the bands on board the different ships played military airs. The generals, with the intendants and all the officers of the staff, were in attendance on the beach to receive the Prince; and the troops having been turned out as a guard of honour, the whole affair gave Gallipoli an appearance of gaiety to which the inhabitants were little accustomed, and which they seemed to enjoy greatly. One of the best houses in Gallipoli having been prepared for the reception of the French Prince, he forthwith transferred his quarters to it, and was occupied the whole of the day in the reception of French and Turkish officials and deputations.

On the following day, April 30, a great review of the French troops took place, for the first time since their arrival at Gallipoli, and it was curious to see the wonder of the natives, who flocked from distant parts of the country to see the strange troops, and whose numbers are now complained of by both French and English as a positive inconvenience. The review took place half-way between Boulahir and the field of the great river, in the triangle formed by those two points and Gallipoli. The Prince was accompanied to the ground by all the general officers, the officers of the staff, the Turkish functionaries, and by General Brown, and most of the English officers. The Spanish General Prim was also in attendance. The weather was splendid, and the whole affair went off exceedingly well.

In the afternoon Prince Napoleon again embarked on board the *Roland* to proceed to Constantinople. He was accompanied to the landing-place by General Canrobert and his staff, by the Governor and authorities of the town, and by the Generals and superior officers of the English army. The troops were under arms, and received his Imperial Highness with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le Prince Napoléon!" Salutes were fired by the vessels of war at anchor in the port.

The news of the bombardment of Odessa has produced a profound sensation among the Greeks living at Gallipoli. They knew it before the English did, and they made no attempt to conceal their disappointment. So true is it that in Turkey the religious creed is a much stronger bond of union than temporal interests, for the whole of the Greeks in Gallipoli are petty shopkeepers, to whom the presence of the European troops is a certain fortune. Many of them have already realised immense sums by their trafficking with the troops. According to the latest accounts, rents were so high, that a wretched shop (built of wood) is freely let for 200 francs a month—a sum far beyond what the construction of it could have cost. Provisions were dear; but there was said to be no deficiency in the supply, and the only complaint on that score was that the native population and the foreign troops were engaged in a perpetual contest on the subject of prices. There was a demand for everything, and an abundant supply of nothing that has become essential to the comfort of the least luxurious private. Fancy a hard old Yankee ham fetching 20s., Dutch cheeses at 8s. each, and beer—not Bass's, but bad foreign beer—at 1s. 6d. a bottle! This dearth of commodities, however, appears to have been in a fair way of removal. Letters of the 1st inst., state that shopkeepers were arriving in crowds from Stamboul, Smyrna, Marseilles, Algiers, Malta, and even from London, so that we shall probably soon hear of the markets, at Gallipoli, being as completely glutted with the comforts and luxuries of life, as those of London and Paris generally are.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE PACIFIC.

The two Russian frigates *Diana* and *Aurora*, which have lately been cruising in the Pacific, stand a rather good chance of being captured by some French or English vessel, unless the captains should adopt the safe Russian method of skulking into a neutral port. Our latest news from Callao are to the 12th of April, at which time the British frigate *President*, 50, and the French 50-gun frigate *La Forte*, both remained at that port waiting the news of the declaration of war with Russia, when they would, no doubt, concert measures for capturing the *Diana*. Whilst one of the frigates pursues the *Diana*, and brings her to action, the other will wait off Valparaiso the arrival of the other Russian frigate, the *Aurora*, from Rio, and do her best to capture her before she can reach a neutral port.

The *Diana*, after lying at Valparaiso for some weeks, the *President* being there at the same time, sailed for the Sandwich Islands on March 23. A Valparaiso paper says:—

During the time the Russian frigate was in port, her officers and men were often on shore. The officers are remarkably intelligent, well-bred, and good-looking men, and have by their urbanity, affability, and gentlemanly deportment secured the esteem and good wishes of many persons here, both native and foreign. When questioned as to the prospect of war between Russia and France and Great Britain, they were naturally reserved. But when asked, in reference to the probability of a hostile encounter between the *Diana* and *President*, what were their opinions of the issue, the Russian commander was only heard to say, "We shall never strike our flag."

We learn by the Overland Telegraph, that the Russian squadron that has been so long in the China Sea, left Manilla, March 18, for Batavia. We trust that they will not hear of the declaration of war before our Anglo-French squadrons take the intelligence, and the enemy too, at the same time.

EGYPT.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

CAIRO, April 28th, 1854.

THE order of the Egyptian Government, that the Greeks should leave this country within twenty-four hours after the expiration of the last day of the month of April, will, doubtless, be carried out, as regards Greeks not under the protection of Great Britain or other friendly Powers. Those who are obliged to leave, complain loudly of the difficulty of collecting debts, and, consequently, of settling with their creditors. The Pacha's police, however, are lending them such aid as they can legitimately expect; nor can they, as far as is at present known, complain of any harshness whatever in the conduct of the Government or people of this country.

Various rumours are rife here of encounters between the Allies and the Russians, by sea and land, which meet but little credit with the well-informed, in the intervals of our now frequent arrivals from Europe. The only newspaper published here is the *Boulac Independent*, a fortnightly Government paper, in Arabic and Turkish.

The people seem to appreciate the active intervention of the English and French, though but little is said of the war, at least in public. There is a deficiency of labourers, owing to the large force sent to Constantinople. The number of men employed on the railway between this and Alexandria varies extremely; indeed, it would much advance the interests of this country were more attention paid to public works of a reproductive character, and less to the construction of palaces.

The garrison of Cairo consists of about 18,000 men, 1000 of whom are cavalry, consisting of two regiments, each 500 strong—one Carabineers, in white uniform: the other, Lancers, in crimson. Attached to the cavalry are 400 dromedaries, for the conveyance of men, guns, or ammunition. Besides the above force, there are 5000 armed police, many of whom are well mounted; the others act on foot.

A new levy of recruits for the army is ordered, the number required being 30,000. Much difficulty will doubtless be experienced in raising so large a force in Egypt at present.

His Highness Abbas Pacha contemplates building a palace in the vicinity of Mount Horeb; and has at present above 3000 men constructing a road from Tor, a port on the Gulf of Suez, towards that sacred mountain.

In addition to the cavalry above mentioned, the Pacha has a considerable force of Horse Artillery and Irregular Cavalry, besides Mamelukes, or gentlemen troopers.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Asia*, which left New York on the 3rd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. She brings no intelligence regarding the screw steam-ship *City of Glasgow*.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wheeler had asked consent to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to send out steam-vessels in search of the missing steamer, which was objected to.

In the Senate, on May 1, Mr. Slidell moved a resolution permitting the President, during the recess of Congress, to suspend the neutrality laws in the case of Cuba; which was referred, but was not expected to be sanctioned, although the organ of the Government in Washington upholds Mr. Slidell's resolution.

The American papers report serious loss of life and property by floods, caused by deluges of rain all over the States of New York and New England.

Forty soldiers of the United States army are reported to have been killed or wounded in a battle with the Indians in New Mexico.

In Mexico, Santa Anna is reported to have gained a decisive victory over Alvarez.

AUSTRALIA.

The celebrated clipper ship *Marco Polo* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last, after a very quick run of eighty-three days, having left Melbourne on the 19th February. The present voyage may be classed as one of the best ever made by this vessel, when it is considered that she had scarcely half her complement of crew, owing to desertions. She passed everything before her, amongst other ships the celebrated *Boomerang*, which sailed four days prior to the *Marco Polo*, for Callao. The *Marco Polo* was at the River Plate thirty-five days after leaving Port Phillip Head. The screw-steamer *Australian* sailed from Port Phillip Head on the 10th of February, for London, with several passengers, and 78,907 ounces of gold. She was to call at the Cape of Good Hope, for which she had £1000 in specie.

The news by the *Marco Polo*, though late, does not possess much interest to an English reader. Adelaide papers state the Government measure of having two Chambers, one composed of nominees of the Crown, was very unpopular, and a memorial against its adoption largely signed. A letter from Forest Creek, Mount Alexander, dated Feb. 10, says:—"Hundreds of persons are daily passing through here on their way to the Tarrengower diggings, and the number of teams loaded with stores of all kinds for the same place is almost incredible. The reports of these diggings are very favourable, but the great scarcity of water is a serious impediment to the operations of the diggers. There is another new rush about four miles from Castlemaine, and the same distance from Campbell's station, in a parallel line with the river Loddon, and leading into the Tarrengower diggings at Bryant's Creek. There are some thousands at work there doing well, and with every prospect of the gold field being extensive."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The papers received in anticipation of the Overland Mail, *vid* Marseilles, bring rather unsatisfactory accounts from Burmah. A detachment of sepoys, escorting provisions to Prome, had been attacked by dacoits, when two sepoys were killed and fourteen wounded. The party, numbering seventy men of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Phillot, when five miles from Taphoon, was fired into from the dense jungle through which the road lay, and in which the dacoits were concealed. On the first fire the cart-drivers unyoked their bullocks and ran away, so that Capt. Phillot could neither advance nor return without leaving the wounded men of his detachment behind. However, he charged his assailants and drove them through the jungle at the bayonet's point. After two hours' hard fighting, the detachment was reinforced by a party of the 4th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant Dunbar, who were accompanied by two elephants, upon which the wounded were placed, and all returned to Taphoon. The loss sustained, upon this occasion, by the Burmese, has not been accurately ascertained.

From Persia we have no intelligence upon which we can place much confidence. It is, however, stated that 800 Persians had besieged the fort of Abbas, in which were the Arab Chief, Mahomet Saleem, and about 1000 men. A three-masted vessel, with 500 troops on board, was also firing on the Persians, who are said to have lost 110 men. It is added that the Persians will be obliged to retire, as the Arabs are well supplied with ammunition.

The *Delhi Gazette* has more Russian news from Cabul. A report was prevalent that Newab Jubber Khan had breathed his last, and no end of Russian and Persian agents were said to be actively employed in Khorassan and Turkistan. "Two or three parties," says the *Gazette*, "were already at Herat, with intent to induce Mahomed Taeed Khan, son of the Wuzeer of Herat, to cede that place to them whilst the war rages between Russia and Turkey, offering in return Neeshapore, a Persian province of Khorassan, of equal value to Herat, which they would then strengthen and garrison properly."

The great Ganges Canal, which has cost the East India Company more than a million and a half of money, was to be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Mr. Colvin, during the month of April.

The Committee to promote the interests of the Great French Exhibition for 1855 has been organised by Lord Dalhousie. It is presided over by the Chief Justice, Sir Laurence Peel. The object is to send to Paris specimens of Indian splendour, like those in the department "India" in the Hyde-park demonstration. The Court of Directors has sanctioned an outlay of £50,000 for the purpose.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

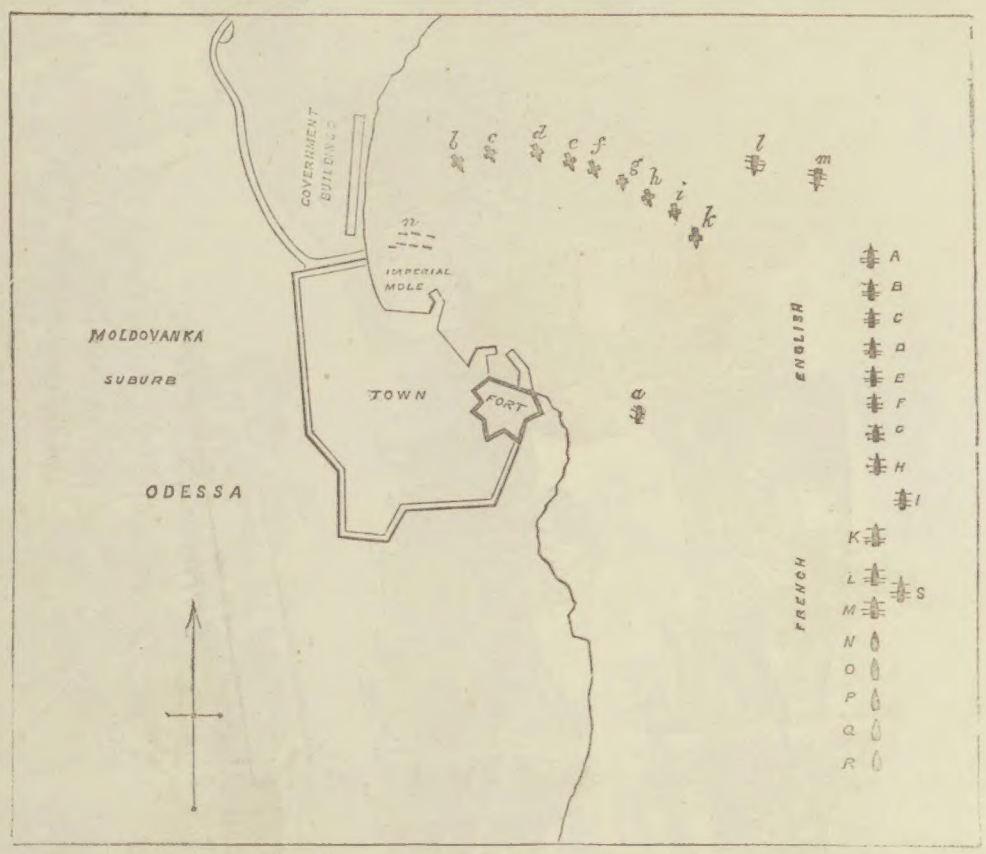
WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Plan, showing the destruction of Russian shipping within the Imperial Mole, by steamers and rocket-boats of the combined fleets, on Saturday, the 22nd April, 1854; H.M.S. *Arethusa* engaging the small batteries on the cliff and guns at the inner end of the Quarantine Mole.

The action commenced about 6 a.m., by the Imperial Mole opening fire on the *Samson*; soon after one p.m., the magazine on the Mole-head blew up, and the enemy's guns were silenced; rocket boats closed in, and set fire to shipping within the Imperial Mole.

(*From a Private Letter.*)

April 25th,
Three Miles off Odessa.

We arrived off Odessa on Thursday the 20th, after a passage of four days from Kavarna. The fleet anchored three miles outside, while we and the *Tiger* went in to reconnoitre, keeping of course out of gunshot, and we boarded several merchant vessels. The town is regularly built; the houses are large and handsome, and, as far as we could see, mostly built of stone. We examined the Imperial Mole well, as the Government transports lay there with a great number of small vessels, and some good-sized brigs and barques. In the evening we anchored with the fleet, which was next day joined by the *Retribution* and *Furious*. The captains were on board the flag-ship all that day; and in the evening, when the captain came on board, we heard that the *Tiger*, *Vauban*, *Descartes*, under command of the *Samson*, were going in to attack the Imperial Mole, and destroy the shipping. Accordingly, next morning, at five o'clock, we were under way, and proceeded in, followed by the *Vauban*, *Tiger*, and last by the *Descartes*. The *Sanspareil*, *Highflyer*, *Retribution*, *Terrible*, *Furious*, and *Mogador*, also got under way, in case of our requiring assistance, but kept outside. At five minutes after six we went to quarters, and loaded with shot; and thirty-six minutes after six fired the first shot at a large barque that was in the Mole. Ere the smoke from our gun had cleared away, it was returned, and the shot came whizzing into us; passing through the stern of one of our quarter boats. The wind of it knocked down half our after-guns' crew, and one of the marines was wounded in the wrist: it was, indeed, a narrow escape for the others. After this they came in pretty fast, we returning them in fine style. They had a "lump" moored off the Fort, to which all their guns were laid; and as we went twice round this, followed by our little squadron, they gave us plenty of shot. One entered the aftermost port, hit the mizen mast, knocked away a bit of the wheel, and our after compass, hit a man in the thigh, and dropped down by his side. * * * The shot that struck the wheel hurt no one, though there were four men steering at the time. After going round twice, our Captain perceived the mark, and steamed away to a position where not one gun would bear upon us, and then we peppered them to their hearts' content. The *Vauban*, after going round with us once, received a red-hot shot, which set her slightly on fire, and she was obliged to go out of action for a short time. The Admiral, perceiving the use of hot shot, ordered in the reinforcement, and about eleven o'clock they anchored by head and stern, and commenced firing. We had dismounted a good many guns by this time, so they did not get it so badly as we did. We steamed round, came back to our former position, and anchored head and stern. Half the ship's company then got some dinner, and we being very tired, were getting a snack in the berth, when we heard great cheering on deck, and running up, beheld the fort blown up, and a number of ships on fire and sinking. A shell or rocket had fired the magazine—up it went, and they could not fire a shot after. The boats then came on board for the crew to get their dinner, and afterwards went to set fire to the remaining ships; but, as they neared the shore, a battery of field-pieces opened on them, fortunately killing no one. We pitched some shells amongst them, and soon silenced them, and then set fire to some Government sheds, which at night made a fine blaze. But I am detaining the bag.



A Queen.
B London.
C Redney.
D Trafalgar.
E Vengeance.
F Bellerophon.
G Albion.
H Britannia—Flag of Admiral Dundas.
I Agamemnon " " Lyons.
K City of Paris " " Hamelin.
L Jupiter.
M Valmy.
N Bayard.
O Henri IV.
P Jena.
Q Marengo.
R Friedland.
S Charlemagne.
a Arethusa.
b Samson.
c Retribution.
d Furious.
e Descartes.
f Mogador.
g Tiger.
h Caton.
i Vauban.
k Terrible.
l Highflyer } To cover Rocket Boats.
m Sanspareil }
n Rocket Boats.

PLAN OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

ALL accounts agree in representing the ceremony of the recent Marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Duchess Elizabeth as one of the most magnificent displays ever witnessed in Vienna. First in order was the superb pageant of

THE IMPERIAL BRIDE ENTERING VIENNA.

(*See Illustration, page* 456.)

The entrance of the Duchess Elizabeth into the city, which took place on the 23rd ult., gave the show-loving inhabitants of that city an excellent opportunity of displaying their loyalty. All her route, and especially that which lay without the lines, was enlivened by crowds of smiling Austrians in their holiday costumes, by triumphal arches, flags and banners, in the various national colours of Austria and Bavaria, by happy mottoes on the various houses, and emblematical representations of the Imperial happiness, with music at every turn. Many of the devices were most happily conceived—as that of a window fitted up like a chapel, and containing busts of the Imperial pair, surrounded by vases of roses in full bloom, and the expression of a hope that "they might long flourish and bloom as those roses were then doing." The Theresianum was beautifully adorned with plants, garlands, and flowers from the hothouses of Schonbrun. The Empress elect here made the last additions to her toilette, assumed the wreath and diadem, and conducted by the High Chamberlains, entered with her brother the splendid coronation carriage. She wore an exquisitely fine lace dress, over a silk slip of *couleur de rose*. On her head she wore a diadem of brilliants, and a garland of fresh pink and white roses; the belt, or girdle, was splendidly set off with precious stones—rubies, emeralds, &c., and she wore magnificent bracelets. From the Theresianum, down the Favoriten and Wiedner streets, and over the glacis to the Karnthner Thor, where she entered the city, it was one triumphal procession. Proceeding slowly over the glacis, amid the vivats of the multitude, a pause of some minutes occurred at the new and elegant Elizabethan Brucke, over the Wien, now for the first time opened to the public, and called after the Imperial bride. This bridge was most tastefully ornamented with flowers and evergreens; whilst on five elegant tribunes, erected at each end and side of it, the families of the Municipal Body of Vienna, presided over by their Burgomaster, Chevalier de Seiller, welcomed their future Empress, who received at this point the welcomes and felicitations of the city. The three bands on the glacis, meanwhile, were playing the National Hymn of Austria. Advancing over this beautiful structure to the city gate, which was ornamented with evergreens so as to resemble a natural arbour, and having an allegorical figure of "Welcome" on the ramparts above it, the cortége entered the city. Here the streets were kept by lines of soldiers, as they had hitherto been by the tradesmen of the several guilds, and by the freemen of Vienna itself. The whole street was in its gayest attire; every house was ornamented with flags, tapestries, rich carpets hanging from the windows, and Imperial coats of arms and ciphers; every window was alive with spectators—the most distinguished houses being the Prussian Embassy, the hotels, and the banking house of Perisutti. Through the Karnthner Strasse the cortége proceeded by the Stockinlisen Platz to the Graben, where the most splendid scene of all presented itself. Every house here was richly ornamented—those of Prince Bibesco, the Sparkassa, and Count Thun especially so. Immense tribunes occupied the open spaces, whilst one sea of heads and happy faces alone was distinguishable. By the Kholmarkt, which was in the same style, and in which the Bourquoy Palace, the Hollauer, and Mayerhofe houses were most conspicuous, the procession reached the Imperial Burg or Palace, and, passing through the inner court, reached the heights of Bellarie, where the Emperor, advancing at the head of his Court, assisted his bride to alight from her chariot, and after embracing her with genuine affection, conducted her into the Palace of his ancestors.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

(*See Illustration, page* 457.)

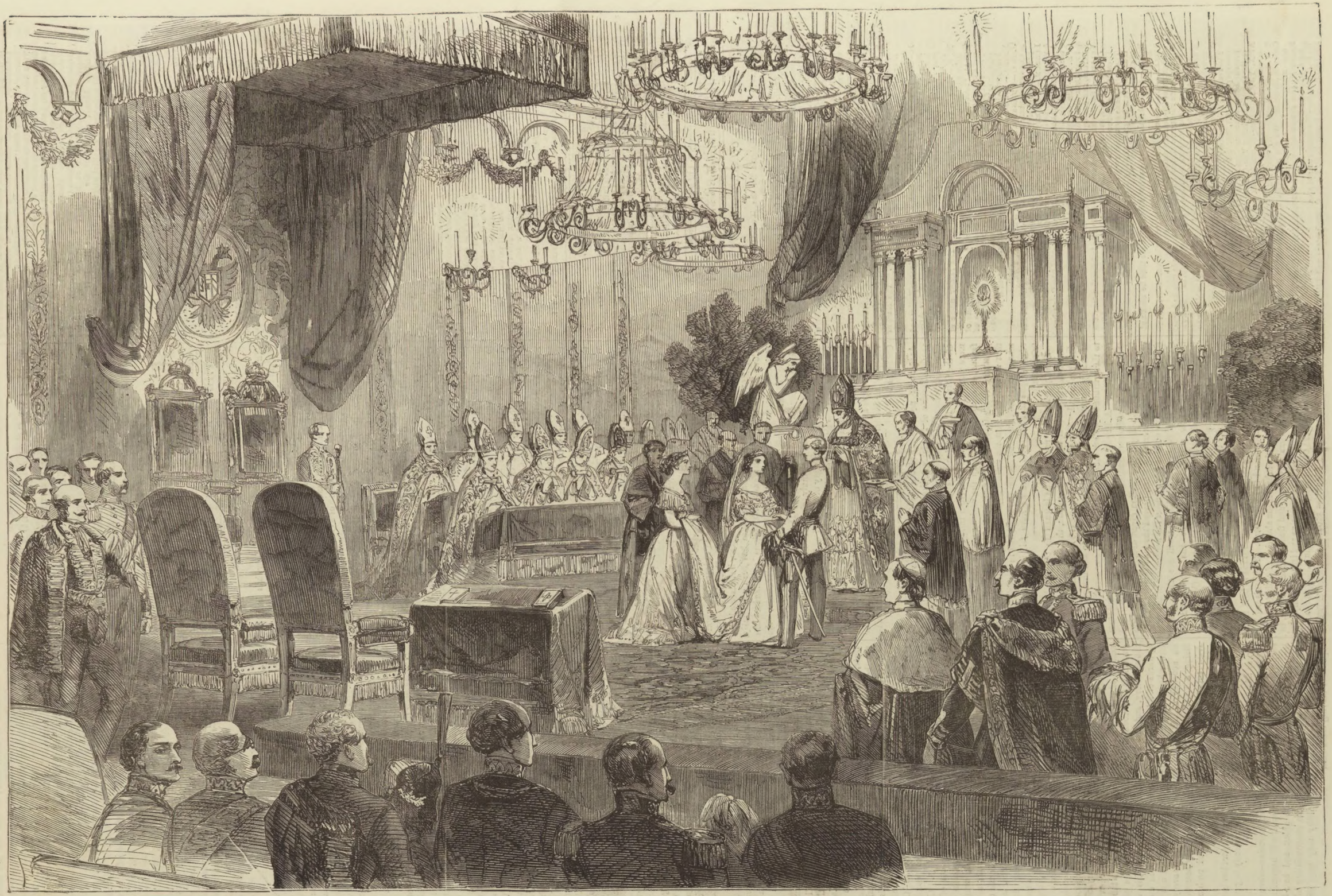
The decorations of the Church of the Augustins were appropriately grand and superb for this solemn occasion. The upper part of the high altar and the side walls were hung with richly gold-embroidered red velvet draperies. The brilliantly-illuminated high altar was adorned with the rarest flowers, ranged on both sides. On the Gospel side was erected a beautifully ornamented platform, with richly-gilt steps, on the upper part of which stood a throne for the Emperor and his august bride, the Imperial Crown being affixed over the same. The foremost part of the nave was hung with ample red curtains suspended from the full height of the church; the remainder of the church walls were hung with costly carpets, on which religious subjects were ingeniously embroidered. Before the altar there was a prayer-desk, covered with gold-embroidered white velvet, for their Majesties, over which a canopy made of the like gorgeous material was suspended. Behind the same were ranged seats with red velvet coverings, for the members of the Imperial and Ducal families. To the left thereof was the oratorium for the high dignitaries of the Church; on the opposite side was the tribune for the diplomatic corps; whilst on the side of the choir, in a circular and amphitheatrical form, were ranged the seats for the ladies of the Court and the high nobility, the body of generals, and a limited number of the civil and military authorities that were invited. The brilliancy of the illumination surpassed all description. Upwards of 100 large and small lustres were suspended from the vaulting of the church, and about 10,000 wax candles shed a refulgent blaze of light over this imposing spectacle. The corridor leading from the Imperial burg to the church was also hung with rich tapestries, and brilliantly illuminated. The entrances of the church were kept by the Imperial Royal body-guards (*arcières*) and pages.

At precisely seven o'clock p.m., a loud and solemn pealing of all the church bells of the city announced that the Imperial bridal procession

NEWSPAPER PENNY ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



GRAND PROCESSION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA (ELECT) INTO VIENNA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA WITH THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH, IN THE CHURCH OF THE AUGUSTINS, AT VIENNA.

had left the burg, and were approaching the church. The lower officers of the Court, and of the household, led the august procession, according to the usual State etiquette; then came the Pages of Honour, the Privy Councillors, the great nobles holding offices of state in the Imperial household, and then their Imperial Highnesses the Archdukes together. Then followed his Majesty the Emperor, in a white Field-Marshal's uniform, and wearing the large riband of the order of St. Hubert, accompanied by his Lord High Chamberlain, the Count Lanskorouski, his first Aide-de-camp, General Count Grünne, and the captain of the band of Halberdiers, or Life Guards. Then followed her Royal and Imperial Highness the Archduchess Sophia (mother of the Emperor), with the Imperial bride elect, and at her left hand her Highness the Duchess Louise, mother of the bride. Her Royal Highness the Imperial bride wore a beautiful white silk dress, embroidered with gold and silver, with a magnificent train. The girdle and other portions of this bridal robe, as well as the train, were richly adorned with exquisite white gems; whilst on her head her Highness wore the diadem of brilliants which her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Sophie wore on her own wedding day, with a charming lace veil waving gracefully over her snow-white shoulders; and in her bosom appeared a nosegay of fresh roses. Their Imperial Highnesses the Archduchesses followed the bride: and then the ladies of the Court closed the bridal train. A burst of trumpets and kettle-drums announced that the bridal pair were entering the church, where the Prince Archbishop Othmer, Chevalier de Rauscher, and the clergy had already assembled to receive them; and then followed the Court to the high altar, where his Majesty the Emperor and his august bride knelt down at a prie-dieu and offered up a prayer; the other members of the Imperial Family taking up their position, meanwhile, under a second lofty canopy.

The Archbishop then proceeded to commence the holy office for matrimony. All the archbishops, bishops, and prelates, in their gorgeous canonical robes, now ranged themselves on either side of the high altar. At the moment at which the usual questions were answered and the exchange of rings took place, the cannons on the ramparts thundered for the first time, and the battalion of grenadiers which was posted on the Augustine bastion, fired their first salvo. The orchestra also performed the National Anthem in the church. After the archiepiscopal blessing had been given, the newly-married pair moved to a throne erected for them on the Epistle side of the altar, and, there kneeling, offered up prayers, whilst the orchestra sung Te Deum; the artillery, at its commencement, thundering for the second time. After completing their prayers, their Majesties and the august Court, the Imperial household, and the invited guests, withdrew in the order in which they had entered the church; and a third discharge of artillery announced the happy moment. It was now half-past seven, and a shout of "Vivat!" from the assembled company echoed to each round of the artillery. The order of the procession on leaving the church was the same as that on entering it, save that his Majesty the Emperor was now at the side of the young Empress Elizabeth.

After the nuptials, the *corps diplomatique* were presented to their Majesties—Lord Westmoreland being the first. The Empress Elizabeth then received the ladies of the same distinguished corps; after which the generals and the corps of officers were admitted to wait on their Majesties. At the close of this reception their Majesties proceeded to the magnificent Ceremonien Sall, or Hall of Ceremonies, which was splendidly lighted up on this occasion, and where the whole of the exalted and august personages of the Imperial family had assembled meanwhile under the noble canopy. The ladies were then admitted to kiss her Majesty's hand. The Emperor conversed for some time with the foreign diplomatists; and finally left the hall in company with his youthful bride, to be present at the dinner which the Archduchess Sophie gave in her own apartments; and at which the whole of the members of both families were present.

The pair of accompanying Illustrations are from Sketches by J. Laufberger, of Vienna.

A Portrait and Memoir of the Empress will be found at page 464.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 21.—5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.
MONDAY, 22.—Order of Baronets instituted, 1611.
TUESDAY, 23.—Francis attempted to shoot the Queen, 1842.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819. Calvin died, 1554.
THURSDAY, 25.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 26.—St. Augustine.
SATURDAY, 27.—King of Hanover born, 1819. Dante born, 1265.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 40	10 15	10 20	11 20	11 50	Tide	0 15	0 35	1 0	1 20	1 40	2 0	2 20	2 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SENEX.—The heraldic insignia for the Marquis of Anglesey's funeral were executed by Cowland and Son, Long-acre.
E. U. G.—See "Short Short-Hand."
H. M., Smithfield.—We have not room for the inscription.
J. H., Rome.—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Breadalbane, Park-lane, London, is the name and address of the Lord Chamberlain.
INQUISITIVE.—The daughter of a Knight takes precedence of the wife of a Baronet's younger son.
IGNORAMUS.—Arms of Prince Albert: Quarterly 1st and 4th the Royal arms of the British Empire, differenced by a label of three points, on the centre point a cross gu.; 2nd and 3rd Barry of ten, or and sa, a bend trefié vert for Saxony. His Royal Highness's shield, with his supporters and numerous crests, very finely engraved, forms the frontispiece of Burke's "Heraldic Illustrations."
ANTI-RADICAL.—A new edition of "The Landed Gentry" is announced as being in preparation.
E. W.—Lord Raglan was, previously to his elevation to the Peerage, known by his courtesy title of Lord Fitzroy Somerset. The Earl of Aberdeen was styled Lord Haddo before his accession to his grandfather's Earldom.
L.—A full account of the Ladies of Llangollen (Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby) may be found in "The Anecdotes of the Aristocracy." The Rev. Francis Mahoney, one of the most gifted writers and accomplished scholars of the day, is the author of the "Prout Papers."
M. F.—There is no recognised Earl of Stirling. The family name of those who held the title was Alexander.
ROYAL PEDIGREE.—The Duke of Modena is clearly the heir of line of our Royal House of Stuart. Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans, niece of Prince Rupert, and grand-daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia (daughter of King James I.), was direct ancestress of the late Louis Philippe, King of the French. The Duke d'Angouleme died *s. p.*
EREBA.—You must apply to a proctor in Doctors' Commons.
J. B. C.—Application must be made to the Will Office, York.
A CORRESPONDENT from Carmarthen.—The wife of a Viscount's son has precedence, in all places, of the wife of a Colonel in the army.
LONDON.—If the lady used the spoons with the crest on them, she would, we apprehend, be liable to the tax on armorial bearings.
A CONSTANT READER.—The Grand Duke Constantine (the Czar's brother) is dead.
O. B. Z.—The younger sons of all Peers take precedence of Baronets. Privy Councillors have precedence of the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons, and consequently of all Baronets.
VULPES.—The only authorised sources of heraldic information are the College of Arms, in England; Ulster's Office, in Ireland; and the Lord Lyon's Office, in Scotland. The fee for a simple inquiry is five shillings. The only means by which a "Novus homo" can become entitled to a coat armour is by grant; in England, at a cost of £76 5s.; in Ireland, of £31 10s.
BESSIE.—Sir Archibald Alison was not a Knight at the time he obtained his Baronetcy.
STELLA.—The unmarried daughters of all Barons take precedence of the daughters of Commoners married to Commoners.
A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—The cockade may be borne.
A SUBSCRIBER.—The arms are described, but not engraved, in "Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerage."
A SON OF TOIL will find the information he seeks in maps, which may now be had for twopence each.
J. A., Kidderminster.—In 1853 the circulation of the *Times* was 13,909,670. The recent Parliamentary returns, containing the circulation of all newspapers in 1851, 1852, 1853, may be purchased for a few pence. The present Lord Chancellor Cranworth, formerly Baron Rolfe, was raised to the peerage, on being Vice-Chancellor, in 1850.
A. X. Y. Z., Clifton.—A small work on the management of a Conservatory may be had of Orr and Co., Amen-corner.
I. W. T., Winchester.—We think not by Shakspeare.
CECIL H., Hitchin. We are not aware of the publication of any cheap and satisfactory Life of Cromwell.
FAINT HEART should apply at the counting-house, Christ's Hospital, for a list of the Governors, &c.
W. H., Durham.—We cannot inform you.
DECLINED.—C. B., Paris; E. D. F.; E. C., Rochester; and Libertas.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.—SEBASTOPOL.

In preparation, for

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

BY PERMISSION OF THE ADMIRALTY,

A LARGE VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL

AND THE ADJACENT COAST;

With a DIAGRAM, and most accurate Sketch of all the FORTIFICATIONS in and near that harbour, as drawn by Lieut. MONTAGU O'REILLY, when H.M.S. *Retribution* boldly entered that port in January last.

ALSO, A LARGE VIEW OF

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

*** The CENSUS SUPPLEMENTARY PAGES will be given in a week or two.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

THE Opposition to the increase of the Malt-duty has been less violent than might have been anticipated. As the Government commanded the decisive majority of 303 against 195 on Mr. Cayley's amendment, there is no necessity for any reproduction of the arguments of those who, in spite of proof, reason, and common sense, still persist that the Malt-tax is an injustice upon the agriculturists. The House of Commons has virtually granted the addition which the Ministry thought it incumbent upon itself to ask. The Budget is, therefore, safe from all future attack, and will pass through its various stages with as much speed as the forms of the House will allow. The Malt-tax, like every other tax, is an evil; and the day, we hope, will soon arrive, when it may become possible to reduce, if not to abolish, it. In the meantime the bulk of the people, not subject to the Income and Property-tax, will remember, if they are compelled to pay a small extra sum for their malt liquor in support of a just, necessary, and popular war, that the classes in more comfortable circumstances will not only be liable to the same inconvenience and hardship, but will have to pay a doubled Income and Property-tax. Under such circumstances, they will acknowledge, however costly the war may prove, that the Government has dealt fairly by them. The triumphant result of the division of Monday night will have the best effect throughout Europe. It would, indeed, have been a calamity which the Russians would have turned to good account in beating up for allies, if the representatives of the British people had rejected any vital part of the Budget, and thereby broken up the Ministry. From such a calamity—which, it must be admitted, was never imminent—the country has been spared. On a question like that of malt, appealing to ancient prejudices and to class ignorance, it was impossible to expect unanimity; but the majority was large enough to be entirely satisfactory, and to prove to all the world that Great Britain enters upon the war with a good spirit as well as a full purse.

It is possible that the Emperor of Russia may represent to his confiding people that the British Government has been defeated in its attempt to levy taxes for the prosecution of hostilities against him. We should not be in the least surprised to learn of a notification to that effect in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. His obedient General, the Baron Von Osten-Sacken, has claimed the victory over the Allies at Odessa; the claim has been graciously allowed, and the victorious and mendacious commander has received, as a reward for the fabulous achievement, the praise of his equally mendacious master, and the Cross of the Order of St. Andrew. "Te Deums," in celebration of the event, have been solemnly chanted in Moscow and St. Petersburg, in impious mockery of the God of Truth. The blinded Russians are thus taught to believe, as in the days of old, that Europe cannot withstand the Czar, and that the first encounter has been fatal to his opponents. Let us hope that the Czar will speedily have as much reason to order "Te Deums" for similar victories of his arms at Sebastopol, Revel, Helsingfors, and Cronstadt.

ALTHOUGH no measure is to be founded upon it during the present Session of Parliament, the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the Corporation of the City of London demands from us something more than a mere passing remark. We have, from time to time, without fear, favour, or animosity, taken up the various points of the evidence presented to the Commission; and it is with peculiar satisfaction that we now find that the deliberations of the honourable gentlemen who formed the Commission have resulted in the enunciation of principles identical with those we have felt it to be our duty to maintain.

Some persons who profess to be learned in the law have pronounced, in a manner the most dogmatic, that all Royal Commissions are illegal. Were we for a moment to admit the accuracy of this judgment, we would still be bound to acknowledge that to these tribunals we are indebted for several of our wisest modern reformations. A Royal Commission tore aside the flimsy veil from the supposed sacredness of Smithfield, exposed its abominations, and bade it begone; a Royal Commission dived deeply into the secret recesses of our University system, proved the inadequacy of these foundations, as now conducted, to meet the necessities of the present day—and this Session of Parliament will see them vastly improved; and now a Royal Commission has pronounced its judgment on the doings and misdoings of the ancient Corporation of London. It fortunately happens that a very short Act of the Legislature will render unmistakeably legal what otherwise might appear doubtful.

What the Commissioners propose to be established is best indicated by what they recommend to be abolished. The list is neither short nor unimportant, and embraces the abolition of tolls, brokers' fees, metage dues, porters' privileges, and freedom fines; which, in reality, means the annihilation of oppressive and irritating imposts, amounting to some £25,000 or £30,000 per annum. It is recommended that the twenty-six Aldermen should be reduced to twelve or sixteen, presiding over a like number of Wards, with five Common-councilmen to assist them; so that the 206 members now forming the Common-council will be reduced to one-third the present number, which will ensure character and respectability to the body. The hardest blow seems to have fallen on the heads of the unfortunate Aldermen. They are not only to be shorn of their magisterial functions, but, as a legislative and deliberative assembly, are to lose their identity, and be absorbed in the Common-council. The Aldermanic display at the Central Criminal Court is to be dispensed with. They are also to be relieved of their cares and anxieties as police magistrates; and, instead of being elected for life, they must return to their constituents once in six years. They are no longer to look upon the chief magisterial chair as their natural inheritance: that high dignity may be filled, not only by any member of the Common-council, but by any citizen qualified to be elected a Common-councilman.

The river Thames may, after all, be purified! The members of the Navigation Committee are to be released from the care of the troublesome stream. Abhorring water, it was hardly to be expected that they could sincerely care for the purity or decency of the Thames. The control of the river is to be confided to a body whose interests and duties are intimately connected with it. In commending the management of the City police, it is nevertheless judiciously recommended that the City and Metropolitan police forces should be placed under one authority. The head-quarters of the Chief Commissioner ought, in our opinion, to be within the City, where so much valuable property is accumulated and stored; and subordinate branches, with telegraphic communications to each, should be established at or near Charing-cross, Kennington, Mile-end, and Islington. The general conduct of the Commissioners of Sewers is glanced at; and, although no specific recommendation is made, it is evident that a General Commissioner of Sewers would be considered as best for the public, by ensuring concord of design and harmony in working.

Considering the temptation to write strongly, it is not the least charm of the admirable Report of the Commissioners, that, while liberal in its suggested changes, it is ever moderate and very respectful in its language. The arguments of the Commissioners are clear and convincing, while their conclusions are not to be disputed.

The proposed incorporation of surrounding boroughs, which implies the absorption of hosts of petty Boards, is excellent; while the formation of a Central Council, or Board of Works for General Metropolitan Improvements, with a taxing power conferred, is not only wise but indispensable. Such a Board, discreetly conducted, ought to consolidate and combine with itself the various Sanitary Boards and Boards of Health; so that, instead of a number perpetually shirking responsibility, but greedy of credit, we should have one body responsible for its work. The adoption of the elective principle in the formation of this Board is much to be approved. The cause of failure in many similar Boards may be traced to the nomination of individuals being made through interest, and not from merit.

The Commissioners have disposed of the Irish Society in a summary manner. Suggestions had often been made that that incorporation should be closely investigated. The simple hint gave great offence, and new-born deputies rushed to the rescue, and described that Society as the quintessence of purity; but a deputation of tenants from Coleraine and Londonderry set the matter straight. It was proved from indisputable documentary evidence, that the society had never fulfilled the conditions of its charter, and that 75 per cent of the revenue had been expended in administration, and chiefly on the members themselves. Nor need we be surprised at this. Most of the gentlemen, being respectable London tradesmen, are not intimately connected with agricultural pursuits. Hearing that the farmers of the Lothians were justly celebrated all over the world, it was held prudent that before visiting the north of Ireland, they might as well visit the neighbourhood of Edinburgh and Stirling; and, being there, why should they not proceed to Glasgow, by way of Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond? The Falls of the Clyde, or even the Kyles of Bute, Mull, Staffa, and Iona, might help to qualify them for the better performance of their official duties. Besides, the sail from Glasgow to Belfast was not very wearisome nor peculiarly unpleasant. Having breakfasted at Londonderry, lunched at the Giant's Causeway, and dined at Coleraine, they had passed through their estates, the condition of which they criticised, and recorded as satisfactory. Over their wine and walnuts, the suggestion to visit the south of Ireland, and contrast its wretchedness, idleness, and pauperism with the health, cleanliness, and independence of the north, was received with acclamation, and pronounced highly beneficial; and if Killarney, Glengarriff, Cork, and the mountains of North or South Wales came in their way on their return homewards, it was the fault of those places, and not of the visiting deputation from the Irish Society. That this learned body should have been condemned for the exercise of so much prudence, forethought, and thirst for information, is somewhat vexatious to those who enjoyed such pleasant excursions. But the decision of the Commissioners will be hailed with satisfaction by the poor tenants who have suffered so long. Not the least of their annoyances being that septennially they were mulcted of £3, without knowing what became of the money, as they could not find it in the general statement of accounts. This has been traced to the pockets of the secretary, and, although it made an increase to his salary of upwards of £100 per annum, it seems to have been considered unworthy of record when that gentleman was called upon to give an account of his annual income received from every source. Being a septennial bonus, we presume that any secretary of an *Irish* society might justly conclude that it had nothing to do with annual income.

The exposition has been complete. The Report has been made, and it now remains to continue a work so fearlessly begun, and, so far, so admirably conducted.

With new and greatly enlarged constituencies—circumscribed corporate bodies, with well-defined duties, it will become the privilege, and we hope the pleasure, of the ablest and best-informed persons of each locality to undertake the responsibility of serving their fellow-citizens in whatever capacity they may be though capable of serving them best.

THE COURT.

On Monday his Royal Higness Prince Albert, accompanied by Viscount Hardinge, Sir John Burgoyne, and Colonel Torrens, and attended by Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey and Captain Du Plat, left the Vauxhall Station, at a quarter-past eight o'clock, for the Ash Station, on the Alton Branch of the South-Western Railway. From thence, his Royal Highness proceeded to Aldershott-common—Cæsar's Camp, &c.—to inspect the ground selected as the site for a camp, and, after riding over the ground, took the railway again at the Farnborough Station, at half-past twelve o'clock. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marchioness of Ely, and the Earl of Dalkeith.

On Tuesday her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, Col. Bouverie, and Captain Du Plat, drove to Hampton Court. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness inspected the paddocks at Bushy. The Queen and Prince returned by Twickenham, and paid a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Aumale and her Imperial Highness the Princess of Salerno. On the same day Mr. George G. Adams had the honour of submitting his designs for the opening medal of the Crystal Palace to her Majesty and Prince Albert; and the Prince favoured him with a sitting.

On Thursday the Queen paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State Ball on Wednesday evening, in Buckingham Palace. The entire suite of state saloons were opened for the ball, and were brilliantly lit. The Ball-room and the Throne-room were prepared for dancing; the Picture-gallery was set apart for the assembling of the general company; the Queen receiving the members of the Royal Family in the White Drawing-room.

The invitations to the reception comprised the members of the Royal Family, the whole of the diplomatic corps (with their wives and daughters), foreigners of distinction now in this country, and a numerous circle of the ladies and gentlemen attending the Queen's Court, in all numbering about 1700. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Lord James Murray. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were attended by Lady Caroline Cust and Major Home Purves. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.) and the Vice-Chamberlain (Lord Ernest Bruce) from the White Drawing room through the saloon into the Ball-room, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, and followed by their numerous guests.

The Queen wore a dress of white crêpe lisse, spangled with gold boullons, with white tulle, and trimmed with wreaths of green bay-leaves and red berries, ivy-leaves and ribbon grass. The dress was ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty wore a head-dress to correspond with the flowers, ornamented with diamonds. The Duchess of Kent wore a dress of white silk, brocaded with silver of British manufacture, trimmed with white lace, and having the stomacher ornamented with diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of sky-blue velvet, ostrich feathers, and diamonds. The Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of grey satin, trimmed with white Honiton lace; the stomacher of diamonds and emeralds; the necklace of diamonds and emeralds. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond tiara. The Princess Mary wore a dress of apple-green crape, over a rich glacé silk petticoat of the same colour; the bottom of the dress was trimmed with crape and garlands of white roses. The Princess had an over-skirt of crape, looped up with garlands of white roses; the stomacher was ornamented with diamonds; the necklace was pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore round her head a wreath of white roses and green leaves, with diamond stars in front, and diamond and carbuncle stars at the back.

Immediately after the entrance of her Majesty and the august party into the Ball-room, a quadrille was formed, at a quarter before ten o'clock, and the Queen opened the ball with Count Colloredo, the Austrian Minister—the *vis-a-vis* being his Royal Highness Prince Albert and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The quadrille bands of Mr. Weippert and Messrs. Coote and Tinney were stationed in the rooms appropriated for dancing.

The festivities were prolonged until two o'clock.

His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen left town last week for St. Leonards-on-Sea; whence he will return to London for the purpose of presenting to her Majesty his letters of recall, as soon as they reach this country. It is rumoured that his Excellency will reside with his family on the Rhine.

The marriage of Miss Kerrison and Lord Bateman was solemnised at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Saturday. A large party assembled to witness the ceremony, and afterwards partook of a déjeûner at Sir Edward Kerrison's, in Lowndes-square. The newly-wedded pair left town in the afternoon for Chevening-park, Kent.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. R W. Baker to Ewhurst, Sussex; Rev. F. Fitzpatrick to Painstown: Rev. A. Gedge to Ludborough, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. Hare to St. Munchins; Rev. Dr. E. C. Hawtrey, Provost of Eton College, to Farnham Royal; Rev. H. G. Pepys to Grimley; Ven. J. Sandford to Alvechurch, near Bromsgrove; Rev. Dr. S. L. Townsend to Louth. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Graves to Kelmacar, diocese of Ossory and Ferns; Rev. F. Storr to Brenchley. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. R. L. Bennett to Holy Trinity Church, Dover; Rev. R. Boys to Loose, near Maidstone; Rev. E. T. Cardale to Flax Bourton, Somerset; Rev. F. T. Gregory to St. Mary's Platt, Wrotham; Rev. H. Morgan to Henfenew, near Lampeter; Rev. J. Peel to Hernaby and South, Yorkshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. M. Duggan, from the congregation of Harworth, near Bawtry; the Rev. W. H. Buck, Curate of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark—a rich suit of robes, a pocket silver communion service, and a purse of money.

The new church at Eton is to be consecrated on the 1st of June. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Oxford, Winchester, Bangor, and New Zealand are expected to be present,

BRITISH PROTESTANT CHAPEL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A Correspondent at Pera calls our attention to the neglected state of our national Church in the above capital. "Whilst our Government has not grudged to expend more than £80,000 on a splendid palace for our Ambassador, it withholds from us, year after year, the bounty of a few thousands to rebuild, or rather repair, the British Chapel—originally a part of the old palace, and which was burnt down at the same time. This chapel was first erected by the Levant Company, for the use of the British factory here; and (according to the terms on which their charter and funds were surrendered) our Government was, in honour and equity, as much bound to keep it up as to continue the salary of the chaplain and other functionaries of the Levant Company. But the English chapel stands in ruins; and Divine service is performed in a small, over-crowded room of the palace—the accommodations of which are fairly put to shame by the superior comfort of those of the American missionaries. Surely this is a national reproach; and, whilst travellers are flocking here from all parts of Europe, ought not to be suffered to exist any longer. Will no public man (asks our Correspondent)—no member of our Christian Legislature—stand up on behalf of our Church here, and plead our cause with Ministers at home?"

LAUNCH AT NORTHFLEET.—On Wednesday afternoon, the second of the two screw-frigates built in Mr. Pitcher's dockyard, Northfleet, for the Russian Government (but, after being seized for the Customs, purchased by our Government), was launched in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The first of these twin ships was named the *Cossack*. The vessel launched on Wednesday was named the *Tartar*, which, like the *Cossack*, will be ship-rigged and fitted as a 30-gun frigate. The *Tartar* was towed up to the East India Docks, to take in her engines, and will be fitted out with the greatest expedition to join the fleets in the Baltic. Her twin sister, the *Cossack*, is nearly prepared for that destination.

MERCHANT SEA SERVICE.—A return, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, states that the number of apprentices in the merchant sea service, on the 1st of January, 1854, was 13,826. On the 1st of January, 1850, before the repeal of the apprenticeship clauses had come into full operation, the number was 31,636.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.—There was an immense attendance at the Roman Catholic aggregate meeting held at Dublin on Monday. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided. Resolutions, founded upon the "Catholic Declaration," were adopted. A stormy scene occurred in consequence of an allusion by the Rev. Dr. Marshall to the recent speech of Prince Albert at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. Dr. Marshall was called to order by the chairman, and for fifteen minutes the meeting was in a state of indescribable confusion. Another disturbance was produced by Mr. John Reynolds, late M.P. for Dublin, attacking Mr. Lucas, M.P., and editor of the *Tablet*. The proceedings lasted from noon till seven o'clock.

GRAND FETE AT TOWNELEY PARK.—On Tuesday, last week, this noble domain, at about a mile and a half from Burnley, was the scene of great festivity, on the occasion of the presentation of colours to the 5th Regiment of the Royal Lancashire Militia, of which Charles Towneley, Esq., is the Colonel.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF PORTSMOUTH.



CATHARINE, Countess Dowager of Portsmouth, whose death occurred on the 12th inst., was the second daughter of Hugh, third Baron and first Viscount Fortescue, by his wife, Hester, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, the celebrated statesman. She was married on the 24th June, 1820, to the Hon. Newton Fellowes, who succeeded his brother, as fourth Earl of Portsmouth, on the 14th July, 1853, and died on the 9th Jan., 1854.

SIR W. AMCOTTS INGILBY.



SIR WILLIAM AMCOTTS INGILBY, of Kettlethorpe Hall, county of Lincoln, and of Ripley Castle, county of York, M.P. for Lincolnshire, was the only son of Sir John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley, by his wife, Elizabeth Emerson, only daughter and heiress of Wharton Emerson, Esq., of Kettlethorpe Park, county of Lincoln, and of Retford, Notts, which Wharton Emerson assumed the surname and arms of Amcotts, and was created a Baronet in 1796, with remainder to the eldest son of his daughter, Lady Ingilby. Consequently, at his demise, the title devolved upon Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, the subject of this notice, who was born on the 20th June, 1783, and who (besides inheriting the Amcotts Baronetcy) succeeded to the paternal Baronetcy of Ripley as second Baronet, on the death of his father, the 8th May, 1815—having assumed, in 1812, by Royal permission, the name of Amcotts before that of Ingilby. Sir William married, first, in April, 1822, Louisa, daughter of John Atkinson, Esq., of Maple Hayes, in the county of Stafford, which lady died on the 22nd July, 1836; Sir William married, secondly, the 27th July, 1843, Mary Ann, only child of John Clementson, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Sir Thomas Turton, Bart. Sir William had no issue by either marriage. He died on the 14th inst., at the house of John Clementson, Esq., 23, Abingdon-street, Westminster.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.



THE Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, was the third son of William, first Baron Bagot, by his wife Louisa, daughter of John, second Viscount Bolingbroke, and was brother of William, second and present Baron Bagot. He was born the 22nd Nov., 1782. He was educated at Rugby, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1800. He took his degree of B.A. in 1803; and, in 1804, was elected Fellow of All Souls College, which fellowship he retained until Dec. 1806, when he married the Lady Harriet, youngest daughter of George Bussey, fourth Earl of Jersey, having a short time previously obtained his degree of M.A. On the death of the Rev. Dr. Legge, in 1829, he succeeded to the Bishopric of Oxford, and had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by the University, by diploma. On the death of the Rev. Dr. Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1845, Dr. Bagot was translated to that see. The right rev. prelate died at Brighton, on the 15th instant. He leaves issue six sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter is married to the Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Thynne; the second, to the Hon. and Rev. G. O. Bridgman; and the third, to William Henry, Viscount Downe.

SIR CHARLES WOLSELY, BART.

SIR CHARLES WOLSELY, eighth Baronet of Wolsely, in the county of Stafford, was the eldest son of Sir Charles Wolsely, the seventh Baronet, the well-known politician and supporter of Catholic claims, by his second wife, Anne, youngest daughter of Anthony Wright, Esq., of Wensdale, Essex. Sir Charles, the eighth Baronet, was born in 1813; he married, in 1834, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Stonor, Esq., of Acton House, Middlesex, by whom he leaves four sons; the eldest of them, Charles William, born in 1846, is now the ninth Baronet. Sir Charles, the eighth Baronet, who succeeded to the family honours the 3rd October, 1846, died on the 15th inst.

The house and Baronetcy of Wolsely rank among the oldest in the realm.

LIEUT.-GENERAL STAVELY.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STAVELY, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, passed the greater part of his life in military service: he commenced, under the Duke of Wellington, at Oporto, in May, 1809, that career in which he rose to the rank of Lieut.-General. Stavely shared in the glories of Talavera, Pombal, Redinha, Foz d'Arouce, Sierra de Moita, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Toulouse. He acted also in the campaign of 1815, and was at the battle of Waterloo, and at the capture of Paris, where he was severely wounded. He received the war medal with eight clasps, and a reward of £100 per annum for distinguished service through the Peninsula and the campaign of 1815. Lieut.-General Stavely died in India, suddenly, on the 4th March, while in his carriage, on a journey, shortly after he had left a place called Tippicadoo.

COLONEL SIR JAMES TENNANT, K.C.B.

THE death of this gallant soldier occurred at Mean Meer, British India, on the 6th of March, at the age of sixty-four. At the period of his decease he was Brigadier Commanding at Lahore.

Few officers in the Bengal army have been more actively engaged than Sir James Tennant. In Boondelkund, in Oudh, at Kalidger, at Bhurtpore, under Sir David Ochterloney and Lord Hastings; at Maharajpoor, at Chillianwallah, and finally at Goojerat, in the all-important post of Brigadier-General of Artillery, the distinguished veteran earned the highest military reputation. He was also eminent as a mathematician. His loss is deeply deplored.

THE HON. LADY GLYNNE.

MARY, LADY GLYNNE was the second daughter of Richard Aldworth, second Lord Braybrooke, by his wife Catherine, fourth and youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville; consequently, Lady Glynne was the first cousin of the Countess of Portsmouth, whose demise is above noticed: both ladies were nieces of the first Marquis of Buckingham. Lady Glynne was married on the 11th April, 1806, to Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, eighth Baronet of Harwarden Castle, Flintshire, who died on the 5th March, 1815, and by whom she had issue two sons (the elder, Stephen, is the present and ninth Baronet) and two daughters—viz., Catherine, married the 25th July, 1839, to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mary, married the 25th July, 1839, to Lord Lyttleton.

Lady Glynne's death has just occurred at Hagley Hall, in her sixty-eighth year.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS LEFT BY THE LATE MISS LYDIA WILSON, OF CLAPHAM COMMON.—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Religious Tract Society, £500; Society for Poor Pious Clergymen, London, £500; Clerical Education Society, £50; Home and Colonial Infant School Society, £500; Irish Free School, near St. Martin's-lane, £500; Moravian Missionary Society, £400; Bristol Clerical Education Society, £400; Newport Pagnell Education Society, £300; London City Mission, £300; Baptist Missionary, £300; Society for Poor Dissenting Ministers' Widows, £300; Aged Dissenting Ministers Society, £300; Society for the Education of Clergymen's Daughters, in Bristol, £300; the Rev. W. C. Wilson's School at Casterton, for the Education of Clergymen's Daughters, £200; the Rev. H. V. Elliott's School, Brighton, for the Education of Clergymen's Daughters, £200; Association Fund for Poor Dissenting Ministers, £200; Surrey Mission, £200; Prayer Book and Homily Society, £200; Royal Naval Female School, Richmond, £200; and the residue to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

SECRET SOCIETY IN GREECE.—A letter from Athens, in the *Press* of Vienna, says:—"A secret society, similar to the old Vehme of Germany, exists here. The members of it are obliged to swear on their admission that they will kill any enemy of the country, whoever he may be, except the King and Queen. Whoever is not for the insurgents is considered a traitor. The King cannot act otherwise than he does, for he would expose his life. That is why a Prussian corvette is anchored at the Piræus, in the expectation of certain eventualities."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE are assured that the long-looked for brevet will immediately take place. It will include all the Colonels of 1846, but even in that case it will not give many to choose from for a command.

MAJOR-GENERAL the Honourable Sir George Cathcart is expected home from the Cape of Good Hope, and it is currently stated the gallant officer will be employed in the East.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THE EARL of CARDIGAN reached Paris last week, en route to assume the command of the Light Cavalry now assembling at the seat of war. The regiments destined for Turkey are being embarked with greater expedition than has heretofore been manifested; but, in all probability, the staff officers attached to the Earl of Lucan's division will reach their destination prior to the arrival of the mounted force. Lord Cardigan expects to join the army at Scutari by the 22nd or 23rd of the present month. His Lordship has appointed Capt. Viscount Dupplin, 1st Life Guards (eldest son of the Earl of Kinnoul), and Lieutenant H. Fitzharding Berkeley Maxse, of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, his Aides-de-Camp. Major Mayow, unattached, has been selected as Brigade Major.

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN TURKEY.—The following is a correct statement of the *personnel* of the medical department of the army of 27,000 men ordered to Turkey under the command of Lord Raglan:—Staff: 1 inspector-general of hospitals, 4 deputy inspectors-general of hospitals, 12 staff surgeons of the first class, 13 staff-surgeons of the second class, 48 staff assistant-surgeons, 1 chief apothecary, 3 dispensers of medicines, 3 purveyors, 6 purveyors'-clerks, 2 medical clerks, and 1 cutler and his assistant. Regimental: 1 surgeon and 3 assistant-surgeons to each regiment of infantry (850 men), 1 surgeon and 1 assistant-surgeon to every 2 squadrons of cavalry (250 men), 1 assistant-surgeon to every troop of horse-artillery, 1 assistant-surgeon to every field-battery, and 1 surgeon ordnance medical department for general duties. Total number of medical officers, 203. During the Peninsular War rather more than one-third, but not quite one-half, of the medical officers of the army, were generally ineffective from sickness, &c.; therefore, as there is no reason to expect less disease will occur in Turkey, there must be a reserve of 68 medical officers to supply the places of such as become unfit for duty.

THE first promotion for the Russian war has been conferred upon Commander John Bourmaster Dickson (1847), Commander in Admiral Dundas's flag-ship *Britannia*. He has been promoted to the rank of Captain for his gallant services in command of the rocket-boats at the late Bombardment of Odessa.

FOOD FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS IN TURKEY.—The authorities at the Horse Guards have had under their consideration a newly-invented meat cake, which seems to be admirably adapted for soldiers engaged in a campaign like that in which we are about to embark in Turkey. Each cake affords three good meals, weighs 7½ ounces, divided in three rations of 2½ ounces each, which can be eaten dry, or when broken up and mixed with warm or cold water affords a nutritious soup. These meat cakes are easily stowed away, and a soldier might, with ease, carry a dozen in his haversack, to be used as reserved rations whenever the supply of other provisions failed, thereby being independent of the commissariat for twelve days. Mr. O'Brien, in the second edition of "A Residence in Wallachia," referring to this invention, says, "I have more than once tasted the soup made from these cakes, and found it excellent." Mr. Colquhoun approved of them so highly that he sent some to Constantinople, with a recommendation that they should be used in the Turkish army.

ALDERSHOTT CAMP.—Plans have been submitted to the Government for the erection of huts, on the heath at Aldershott, for the purpose of forming a standing camp, better suited than tents for this climate. Before the departure of Lord Raglan for Turkey, engineers had been employed in making the requisite arrangements for the erection of these lines, the cost of which will not exceed £10,000. The intention is to place the troops for the summer drill and training in these barracks at Aldershott, and obviate the heavy expense of a camp, like that at Chobham last year, and the wear and tear of field equipage.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The reduction that has taken place in the Irish military establishment, in consequence of the war, amounts to about 9000 men. The present force consists of five regiments of cavalry, and six regiments of infantry; there are, besides, twenty-seven regimental dépôts: making altogether, exclusive of artillery, a force of 14,700 men.

ORDERS have been issued for 1000 of the Minié rifle muskets peculiarly manufactured in the year 1851, to be sent out to Turkey with the least possible delay, to replace those now in use by a portion of the troops stationed in the East.

THE Admiralty, anxious to provide additional medical assistance of some sort for the navy, have consented to accept the services of young men wanting two years of completing their apprenticeship, as dispensers, at a salary of £100 per annum.

IT is said that farriers are much wanted in the force now stationed in and proceeding to Turkey, and that commanding officers of infantry regiments have been called upon for a return of all men who have been originally brought up as farriers, and willing to volunteer for service in the East.

THE GUN-BOATS FOR THE FLEET.—The new gun-boats building by the Admiralty are to carry guns of the heaviest calibre used in the navy, and are to be propelled with screw machinery, so placed as to be altogether out of reach of shot, the machinery being under the water-line; they will also have the advantage of being the swiftest steamers in the fleet, as well as most formidable gun-boats. Half a dozen of these are equal to a hundred of the Russian gun-boats, and will be much better adapted for war purposes than paddle-wheel gun-boats. To meet the requirements of the war, a class of gun-boats of smaller tonnage, and of less horse-power machinery, is also being constructed.

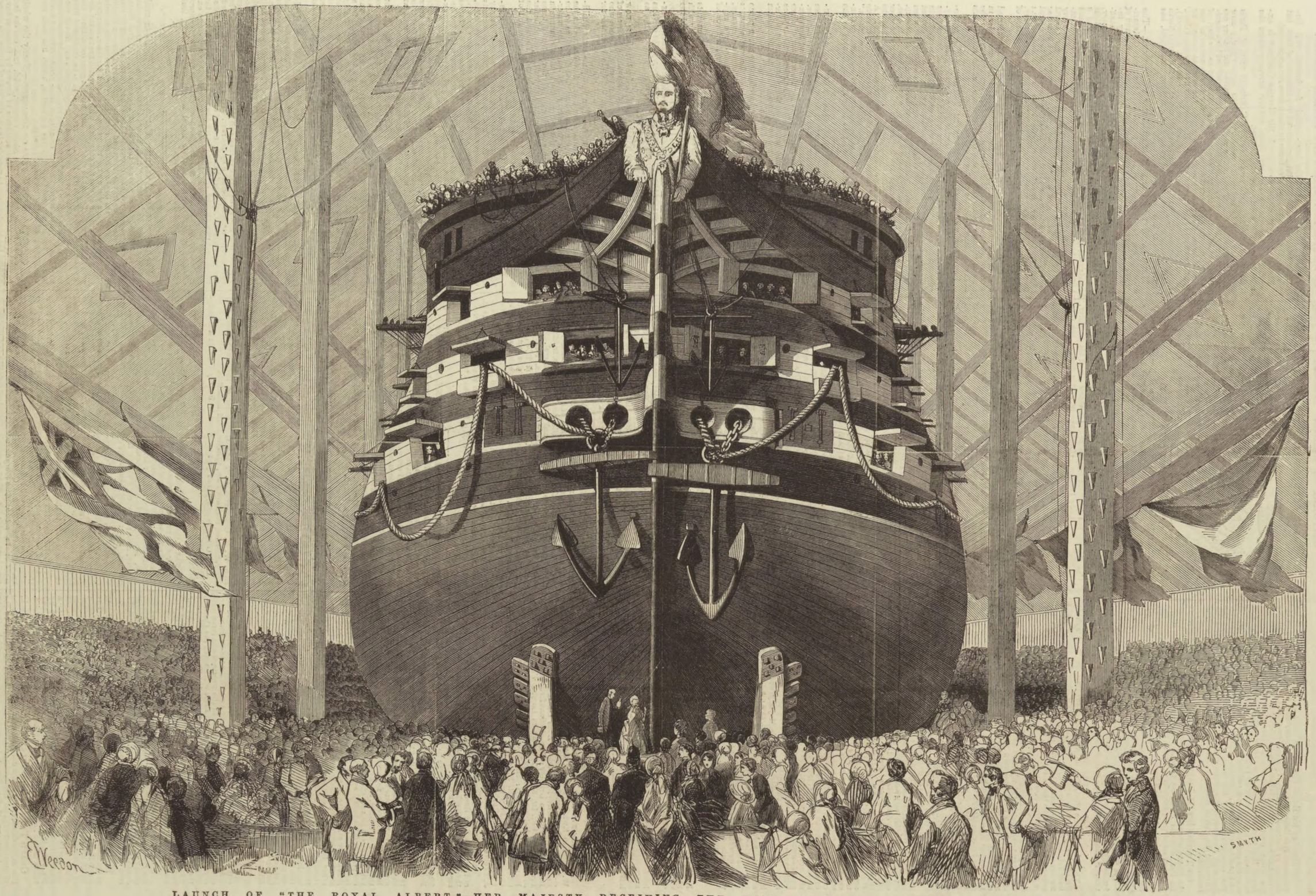
EXPLOSION OF A BALTIC GUN-BOAT.—The Government gun-boat, the *Jasper*, blew up on Monday morning, twelve miles off Beachy Head, but happily no life was lost. The *Jasper*, with thirty-three hands on board, left Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday morning for the Baltic, under the command of Lieutenant Crawley, having about two tons of powder on board, and other ammunition. They had proceeded as far as Beachy Head, when about half-past six o'clock they discovered a fire between the boiler and the powder magazine. Every effort was made to extinguish the flames, but without avail. At last they deemed it expedient to quit the ship in their three boats. They lay by the vessel at a safe distance, and about half past nine o'clock the vessel blew up. The crew were picked up by the *Vanguard*, of Liverpool, which took them to within three miles of Brighton, where they were safely landed in their boats at seven o'clock in the evening, having lost nearly everything on board.

THE MILITIA.—The 3rd West York Regiment of Militia (Light Infantry), commanded by Colonel Loftus, was reviewed last week, on Doncaster Race-course, by Colonel Slade, Inspecting Field Officer of the district. The progress made by the corps during a few days' training was astonishing, and, to an indifferent spectator, it might have passed for a battalion of regulars. But the clothing issued to the men is abominably bad, and could not stand six months' wear. That which is served out to the Line is wretchedly inferior to what it should be, as every soldier knows, but in the case of the Militia it is far worse: Government furnishes the latter, but the permanently embodied Infantry is at the mercy of the clothing colonels.

THE MIDDLESEX MILITIA.—The 1st Royal Middlesex Regiment of Militia, which is now in course of training at Hampstead, had the honour of a visit yesterday (Friday) week from his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon. Colonel Phipps. The regiment was on the point of being dismissed drill for the day when their Royal Highnesses rode up, and Colonel Wood, one of her Majesty's Aides-de-camp, who commands this regiment, immediately ordered it to take up a new alignment. The regiment was then wheeled into line; the ranks opened and saluted the Royal visitors, who rode down the line, returning by the rear. The ranks were next closed, and the regiment advanced in line, in good order, for a considerable distance over very rugged ground. Again the ranks were opened, and the Royal salute was repeated. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort expressed himself astonished and delighted—sentiments evidently reciprocated by the soldiers, for, as their Royal Highnesses rode away, loud cheers burst forth from the ranks.

FRACAS WITH AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.—The Brazilian mail, which arrived on Saturday last, brings intelligence of a disagreeable affair which had taken place at the Falkland Islands. The United States corvette *German Town* had demanded from her Britannic Majesty's brig *Express*, some prisoners the latter had detained for trespassing on British fishing-grounds. On Captain Boyce's refusal to give them up, the captain of the *German Town* wrote a most imperious demand for them, threatening that if the demand was not complied with he would fire into the *Express*, and he actually beat to quarters, and ran his guns out without the lompions. The captain of the *Express* was not to be frightened from doing his duty by these very aggressive demonstrations, and finally succeeded in delivering the prisoners over to the civil authorities, by whom they were fined. This occurrence had occasioned some acrid correspondence between the British and United States authorities, which has been forwarded to their respective Governments.

ACCIDENTS TO THE SCREWS OF STEAMERS.—Nearly the whole of the fans of the screw of the *Simla* steamer, which took out the last India mail, have broken off. The accidents to screws by fractures have induced the Government to consider the advisability of having the screws of steamers made of bell-metal.



LAUNCH OF "THE ROYAL ALBERT."—HER MAJESTY RECEIVING THE WINE FROM THE MASTER SHIPWRIGHT.—(SEE PAGE 470.)



LAUNCH OF "THE ROYAL ALBERT," SKETCHED FROM THE RIVER.—(SEE PAGE 470.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE MILITIA.—ADDRESS.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved an Address to the Crown, in reply to the Message respecting the Militia, praying her Majesty to call out the whole or such part of the militia as her Majesty might think fit.

After some observations from Lords GREY and DERBY—who, admitting the propriety of the step about to be taken with regard to the militia, insisted on the necessity which existed for carrying it out with the least possible appearance of a breach of faith towards those who had enlisted in the militia.—The Address was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

LONDON CORPORATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, said, it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a measure during the present session founded upon the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Corporation of the City of London.

THE MALT DUTY.

On the order for the second reading of the Excise-duties (Malt and Spirits) Bill,

Mr. CAYLEY moved to defer the second reading for six months. In taking this course he professed to be actuated solely by a sense of public duty, believing that the increase of the Malt-tax was not only unjust, but inconsistent with the principles of commercial policy which had been adopted by the present Government. With regard to the war for the prosecution of which these taxes were required, he contended, and endeavoured to show, that it had been brought about by negotiations at once infirm of purpose, vacillating, and obsequious, and by the want of a firm and stable mind in her Majesty's Councils. Having, however, been plunged into war, the country, he observed, was willing to vote the supplies for carrying it on, but not in an unequal and unjust manner. What reason was there why malt should be taxed in preference to cotton yarn? The effect of a Malt-tax was to enhance the cost of the article four-fold; its repeal would reduce the price of beer to 1d. per pot, while it would give an impulse to the cultivation of barley that must diminish in the same proportion the growth of wheat and oats, and consequently raise their prices—a compensation for the repeal of the Corn-laws. Having recapitulated his objections to the tax upon the ground of the burden it cast upon the landlord, the farmer, and the consumer, Mr. Cayley expatiated upon its mischievous effects in a moral point of view.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. STANHOPE, who objected to the additional Malt-tax because it was excessive in amount, and was levied unfairly upon one class, and because there was no real necessity for raising this particular tax in the exigency of the war, it being required only to remedy the financial errors of the last session.

Lord MONCK briefly replied to some of the arguments of Mr. Cayley.

Colonel GILPIN said, the feeling of the agriculturists with whom he had communicated was unanimously against this tax, to which he objected also, because he believed it would not produce what was expected, nor compensate for the burden it would cast upon the public.

Mr. WARNER opposed the amendment, defending the financial measures of the Government and the expediency of the tax.

The Marquis of GRANBY and Mr. POLLARD-URQUHART supported the amendment.

Mr. CROSSLEY opposed it, as did also Mr. BALD.

Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. Newdegate supported the amendment.

Mr. J. WILSON observed that, as the House had approved the policy of the war, what it had to consider was, the means by which it should be carried on. Experiments made by increasing the Customs-duties had always failed, whereas an increase of the Malt-tax had never hitherto failed. The argument that the additional duty fell upon the producer, not the consumer, was refuted by the fact that there had been no reduction in the price of barley, and that the brewers had announced their intention to raise the price of beer a little beyond the amount of the duty.

Mr. SPOONER supported the amendment, insisting upon the injustice and inequality of the tax.

Sir C. BURRELL entirely coincided with Mr. Spooner.

Mr. SANDARS was disposed to find Government the ways and means by which the war might be brought to an early termination, and was of opinion that £2,500,000 could not be raised with so little disturbance of the industry of the country as by an increase of the Malt-tax.

Mr. FLOYER strongly condemned a tax which fell upon a necessary beverage of the agricultural poor.

Sir E. B. LYTTON, after a general criticism of the Budget, said it was true that the Malt-tax fell upon the consumer; but did it for that reason less indirectly affect the home producer? He cited the authority of Mr. M'Culloch, who said that this tax "indirectly, if not directly, is especially injurious to the agriculturists."

Mr. DRUMMOND asked if it was possible to propose a single tax which the stupidest man in the House could not find an objection to? Were they going to raise money for the war or not? If they were, the only question was from whose pocket it was to come. As to getting rid of the Malt-tax, the country would be lucky if that and the Income-tax were not doubled.

Sir J. PAKINGTON felt the painful position in which his party were placed in being compelled to object to any proposal for meeting the expenses of a war in the justice of which they had concurred; but the blame rested with the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the question before the House was, whether, when a formidable military Power threatened to swallow up one of our allies, 1s. 3d. a bushel upon malt was too great a sacrifice. Unless taxes were imposed upon articles of general consumption, a revenue could not be obtained; and if they were laid upon articles of necessity, they would occasion great hardship among the community at large. The object, therefore, was to levy the taxes upon articles of general consumption which were not articles of necessity; and there were none to which this description so strictly applied as those of spirits and malt. "Don't tell me," said the noble Lord, "that the tax is so objectionable that you are ready to vote any other, and that the landed interest will resist this small addition to the Malt-duty; tell me not that this is really the obstacle which prevents you from supporting the Government, but that, although you are in favour of the war, you are not ready to vote the necessary supplies."

Mr. DISRAELI supported the policy of the war; but a statesman ought to think of something more than the amount of the burden; the principle of the tax must enter into the contemplation of the House of Commons, and, if neglected by the House, would not escape the reflection of the people. He opposed this additional tax on malt, because it was unjust to those who were to pay it, and because it was unnecessary to have recourse to it. He objected to the tax, however, not merely because it was unjust and unnecessary, but because it hampered the industry, crippled the progress, and in every way injured the agricultural interest of this country, and because of its grievous impolicy in irritating a class to whose patriotism the State was compelled to appeal.

Upon a division, Mr. Cayley's amendment was negatived by 303 against 195.

The bill was then read a second time.

Lord PALMERSTON brought down a Message from her Majesty relative to calling out and embodying the militia.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Nuisances Removal Bill passed through Committee, and the Benefices Augmentation Bill was read a third time.

TAXES ON LAW PROCEEDINGS.

Lord BROUGHAM brought under notice the subject of taxes on law proceedings. He complained of the heavy fees imposed upon suitors in the county courts. From returns, it was shown that in the superior tribunals the fees imposed upon actions for debt amounted to only £50,000 a year, while the aggregate paid in the county courts was £261,000—showing an average of 30 per cent on the amount recovered. This could not fail to prove highly prejudicial to the utility of the county courts, and he recommended that the charges now paid from fees should be paid for the future from the Consolidated Fund. His Lordship moved resolutions embodying his views.

The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred generally in the views expressed by Lord Brougham, but thought it would be inexpedient to adopt the suggestions at present. The whole question would be considered when the report of the County Courts' Commission was received.

The resolutions were negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE PERIODICAL PRESS.

Mr. M. GIBSON called the attention of the House to the present unsatisfactory state of the law affecting the press. He remarked that the position of the law was now this, that observations on facts might be permitted, but facts themselves might not be stated. It needed the refined intellect attributed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to introduce such a law. If he (Mr. Gibson) chose to publish Admiral Dundas's regrets that he had been compelled to bombard Odessa, he laid himself open to a penalty, but if he published a violent attack upon the Admiral for neglecting his duty, he might do so with impunity. He urged that public policy demanded that, if observation and discussion were permitted, facts, which corrected erroneous theory, ought also to be allowed. This was a practical grievance, for numerous parties were interested in the question, and prosecutions were going on for alleged infractions of the law. It had, he remarked, lately been discovered that musical news came under the act, and a musical journal had been threatened; though, in proof of the inconsistency of the administrators of the law, Mr. Gibson stated that the Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue had informed a Wakefield paper that "dramatic news, and such like," were unobjectionable. He also urged that there was one law for the powerful London publisher, and another for the small provincial publisher; indeed, there was no end of the anomalies arising from the present system. He called upon the Government to remember that they could not subsist entirely on war, and begged that at the next general election they would enable their supporters to say that they had tried to do something to ameliorate the law on this subject. Dwelling upon the importance of a good and cheap press, as a means of education, he moved a resolution to the effect that the laws in reference to the periodical press and newspaper stamps were ill-defined and unequally enforced, and that the subject demanded the early consideration of Parliament.

Mr. A. KINNAIRD seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that the law was in a most complicated and anomalous state, and required improvement. He contended, however, that many of the anomalies in the statutes were softened away by the mode in which they were administered, and emphatically denied the assertion that they had ever been used for the purposes of persecution. Observing that some inconvenience might follow the passing of the resolution before the House, he concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. EWART argued that, as the *odium theologicum* prevented a system of national education from being adopted, the people ought not to be denied the right to educate themselves by means of the press.

Mr. HUME was afraid that the professions of the Government as to the education of the people were all sham, for they doggedly adhered to the old system of preventing the diffusion of knowledge amongst the people by means of cheap unstamped newspapers. The taxes on knowledge tended to keep the working classes of this country in vice and ignorance. Those taxes deprived Englishmen of the very food of their minds—practical intelligence and information. In no country, except in a few Catholic countries, was the press so heavily taxed as in England (Hear, hear) England seemed to be on an equal footing with Catholic Rome in its desire to stifle knowledge.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL could not agree to the language of that resolution being adopted by the House, because it would imply very great reproach on the Government, namely, that the law had been unequally enforced. The law had not been unequally enforced from any design, caprice, or inconstancy of purpose. No doubt, the point respecting the security to be given by the publishers of newspapers was one deserving of attention. There was in the existing law relics of the six Acts of 1819, which he thought might be well got rid of (Hear, hear); and a bill might very properly be introduced for the purpose of making the law more simple and uniform on the subject. When such a bill was introduced, the Government would endeavour to include in it a better definition of the term newspaper; but he was afraid that it would be impossible to adopt a definition more clear and distinct than that which had been repeated from age to age to the present time.

Sir J. SHELLEY believed that a free circulation of newspapers would do more to promote education, than any system which had been devised (Hear, hear).

Mr. CROSSLEY could not agree that, because we were at war, they ought not to consider their system of taxation. They ought rather to see whether it could not be improved. He would suggest that the tax on newspapers should be taken off, and a heavy stamp imposed on bankers' cheques.

Mr. BRIGHT refused to be satisfied with smooth words from the law officers of the Crown. Their promises, he remarked, never touched upon the great evil of the case. The Government did not maintain the newspaper stamp and other restrictions on the press merely for the sake of revenue. The tenacity with which those burdens were defended arose from a wish to impede the circulation of one single class of intelligence, that, namely, relating to political subjects. The tax, in many instances, formed an impost of one hundred per cent on the value of the article—weighing more heavily in the precise proportion that the commodity was produced at a cheaper cost, and operated as a complete bar to the circulation of newspapers amongst those labouring classes whom it was most important to educate and enlighten. At present newspapers were only accessible to the working man at the public-house.

Lord PALMERSTON suggested that the resolution should be modified, and might then be allowed to pass. The noble Lord at the same time expressed his full concurrence in the opinion that the means of affording information to all classes of the people should be rendered as wide as possible.

Mr. M. GIBSON, in reply, declined to change the tenor of his motion.

Lord PALMERSTON having obtained from the right hon. member an admission that his resolution involved no censure upon any Ministerial department or official, consented to waive all opposition. The amendment of the "previous question" was then withdrawn, and the resolution passed without a division.

Mr. BLAND obtained leave to introduce two bills—one, "for a better and more general mode of taking the average price of corn and other agricultural produce in Ireland;" and another, "to provide for the annual variation of rent-charge, in lieu of tithes, in Ireland, with reference to the averages of the then next preceding seven years."

Mr. MALINS obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable married women to dispose of reversionary and other interest in personal estate.

On the motion of Mr HUME, a select committee was appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the state of the present public registry and of the Prerogative Court, used as a testamentary office; and whether a better office can be established for the keeping and preservation of wills.

The Queen's Message on the subject of the Militia was considered; and an Address, in answer, ordered to be presented.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Registration of Bills of Sale Bill passed through committee.

The second reading of the Burgh Boundaries (Scotland) Bill was negatived without a division.

The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill was read a second time *pro formâ*, and ordered to be committed on the 21st of January, it being understood Government will bring forward a measure on the subject as soon as they can mature one.

The Drainage of Lands Bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal on Wednesday next.

The Manning the Navy Bill and Navy Pay Bill were severally reported as amended in committee, and the reports agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to a question from Lord Polwarth, Earl GRANVILLE said that it was not the intention of the Government in the present session to introduce any measure upon the subject of Savings-banks.

THE FAMILIES OF OUR SOLDIERS IN THE EAST.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in reply to Lord St. Leonards, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to interfere with voluntary or private societies in the dispensation of the large funds collected on the Day of National Humiliation for the wives and children of our soldiers in the East. The Government, however, thought it advisable that a Royal Commission should issue, which should dispense funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of such of our soldiers as were killed in action.

IRISH LAND BILLS.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved that their Lordships should go into committee upon the Law of Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, and upon the Powers of Leasing (Ireland) Bill. Those two measures had been referred to a select committee, and had now come down to the House, having undergone several alterations.

After considerable discussion, the bills passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. Collier, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Government hoped to be able to proceed with the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill this session.

The noble Lord also said, in reply to Mr. Bright, that the correspondence relative to the state of Greece was in the hands of the printers, and would be shortly laid before the House.

In answer to a question from Sir J. Pakington, the noble Lord stated that the Government meant to proceed to-morrow (Friday) with the Excise-duties Bill in Committee, and then with the resolutions relating to the Sugar-duties, the Income-tax, and the Stamp-duties; but, inasmuch as the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not be able to attend the House until Monday, they did not intend to bring forward the resolutions on the subject of the Exchequer Bonds until the latter day.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Mr. Otway, said that he had that morning received a communication from the Governor-General of India, which stated that nothing could be more pacific than the tenor of the latest reports from Burmah.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE CHINESE SEAS.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. A. Pellatt, stated that the Russian fleet, which was a small one, in the Chinese Seas, had, according to the most recent accounts, sought shelter in Manilla, and afterwards in Batavia. Orders had been sent out to our naval force there to watch that fleet, and he had no doubt but a satisfactory account would be given of it by the British and French squadrons.

The Right Hon. Baronet, also, in reply to Mr. F. French, stated that the owners of the *Great Britain* screw steamer had offered to place her at the disposal of the Admiralty, but had required for that service a higher remuneration than that which had been paid to the proprietors of other vessels. The Admiralty, under such circumstances, thought proper to decline the offer.

REAL ESTATE CHARGES BILL.

Mr. L. KING moved the second reading of the Real Estate Charges Bill.

Mr. MULLINGS moved that it be read a second time that day six months. He thought that the bill, if passed, would form a fertile source of litigation.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL gave the measure a qualified support.

Mr. MALINS thought it would be a waste of time to proceed to consider in committee a measure open to so many objections.

After some further discussion, the second reading of the bill was carried by 166 votes to 124.

CONVENTUAL AND MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.

The adjourned debate on the nomination of the committee upon Conventual and Monastic Institutions was then resumed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE referred to the repeated attempts made to prevent the success of the motion of Mr. Chambers by an abuse of the forms of the House, which left the majority completely at the mercy of the minority. He could see no advantage to be gained by a perseverance in that unseemly struggle. If the subject were to be discussed with all that acrimony and personality which Irish eloquence could introduce, it was manifest that a continuance of the discussion could only tend to bring discredit upon the House. Under those circumstances, he recommended Mr. Chambers to withdraw his proposition, and to take some other course of carrying out the views of the great majority of that House, as well as of the country at large.

Mr. BRIGHT denounced the proposition as most unjustifiable, and unbecoming the character of that House; and condemned the bigoted and acrimonious language of many of those members that had voted for this inquiry.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS consented to withdraw his motion, considering it physically impossible, at this period of the session, to carry it against the vexatious objections of a few members that formed part of that small minority who objected to any inquiry. He did not, however, mean to abandon the question, but he would renew it in another form.

Lord J. RUSSELL rejoiced at the motion being withdrawn; although he did not exactly approve of the principle of a majority of that House yielding to a minority. The responsibility of the course now taken upon the subject attached solely to the hon. and learned gentleman himself.

Sir J. PAKINGTON though that the minority overruling the majority in the present case was a most dangerous precedent, and might be followed, on future occasions, under circumstances which the noble Lord did not seem to apprehend.

After a few words from Mr. COGAN, and some other members,

The SPEAKER put the question, when, in consequence of a call for a division, the votes were taken, the result of which proceeding was as follows—For the discharging of the Order, 100; against it, 1: majority, 99.

We understand that the solitary negative was given by the hon. member for Falkirk district.

The Gaming Houses Bill passed through committee.

The Merchant Shipping Bill was read a second time

The Manning the Navy Bill and the Navy Pay Bill were read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE of LORDS on FRIDAY (last week), the Income-tax Bill, the Exchequer Bill, the Militia Bill, and the Ministers' Money Bill received the Royal assent. The Church Buildings' Act Amendment Bill went through committee.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, the evening was chiefly occupied in a discussion of the Education (Scotland) Bill. The second reading of the bill having been moved, Mr. STERLING moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The proposed mode of dealing with that important subject involved questions of so important a nature, that he trusted the measure would not be entertained. Lord DALKEITH, in a maiden speech, seconded the amendment. Lord ELCHO urged that the deficiencies of the present system were glaring, and that no extension would remedy them. Mr. C. BRUCE opposed the bill, because of its irreligious character, and its antagonism to the Established Church. Mr. J. MACGREGOR denied that the measure tended to separate religious and secular education. Mr. G. DUNDAS objected to several of the changes in the existing system which the proposed measure would accomplish. Mr. G. DUFF considered the bill to be peculiarly adapted to the wants of the people of Scotland. Mr. MIALL dilated upon the hideous ignorance which prevailed, especially among the city populations, in both sections of the kingdom. The Government proposition for Scotland was hopelessly insufficient to cope with so gigantic an evil, and he would, therefore, vote for the amendment. Mr. BOUVERIE was convinced that the measure would tend to improve the moral and educational state of the Scottish people. Mr. J. MACKIE eulogised the existing system, and deprecated change. Mr. HUME thought that it was impossible that the general education of the people of Scotland should be left longer in the hands of a minority. The separation which had taken place in the Church of that country rendered a radical change indispensably necessary. Circumstances and opinions had altered, and for that alteration the Government were bound to provide. Col. BLAIR rebutted the allegations that the opponents of the bill were opposed to the extension of education. Mr. COWAN repudiated with some warmth the charge that it would introduce a system of Godless education. Mr. NAPIER objected to the measure, because it superseded, instead of being supplemental to, the schools now existing in connexion with the Church in Scotland. Mr. COBDEN considered the bill deficient, inasmuch as it did not sever secular education from religious teaching. The Hon. F. SCOTT supported the amendment. The LORD ADVOCATE replied to the different arguments against the bill; and, after a few remarks from Mr. BOWYER, the House divided:—For the second reading, 184; for the amendment, 193: majority, 9. The bill was accordingly thrown out. The result was received by the Opposition with loud cheers.

MR. DRUMMOND AND THE MEMORY OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—In your last Number, some assertions of Mr. Henry Drummond relative to Sir John Moore have been commented on; and if those assertions have been correctly reported, the hon. member has, with the best intentions, fallen into a grievous error.

I have seen most of Sir John Moore's letters written during his last campaign; I have studied his journal; my brother was his aide-de-camp; I am well acquainted with Lord Seaton, who was his military secretary; and I knew intimately the late General Anderson, his bosom friend. From none of those sources could I collect that Sir John Moore ever read, much less took to heart, the newspaper criticisms of the day, during his operations. Moreover, if my memory serves me well, no attacks were made upon him, until after his glorious death. Certainly he was not of a temperament to be disturbed by such things; and as to their causing him to neglect the safety of his troops, the gist of all the flimsy censures which have been published on his conduct, is that he took too much care of their safety, and should have risked more!

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. NAPIER, Lieut.-General.

SONNET:

Suggested by Mr. Ward's picture, in the Royal Academy Exhibition; representing the Earl of Argyll asleep in prison the night before his execution. Engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 681.

ARGYLL! though pent in by a dungeon's wall,
Condemn'd to lie in felon fetters bound,
Yet dost thou calmly breathe in peace as sound
As formerly within thy lordly hall:
Plain proof that, ev'n amidst disastrous fall,
There is a power and majesty profound
In conscious virtue, which no despot crowned
By gyves and bolts and bars can e'er enthral.
Sent from the Council by the King's decree
A minion, worthy of such mandate foul,
Who came to jeer and taunt with bitter glee
Thy piteous doom and noisome prison hole,
Awed into reverence stood abashed to see
The peaceful grandeur of a righteous soul. G. W. C.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 18

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
May 12	30.151	67·1	37·0	51·7	0 0	82	W.	0.00
,, 13	30.041	64·0	45·2	54 2	+ 2·5	86	S.W.	0.00
,, 14	30.116	67 2	42·0	55·1	+ 3·2	70	N.	0.09
,, 15	30.073	67·5	47·0	56 4	+ 4·2	67	N.E.	0.00
,, 16	30.102	62·0	42·5	51·2	— 1·3	81	N.E.	0.00
,, 17	30.130	70·0	34·8	52 9	+ 0·1	57	N.E.	0.00
,, 18	30.011	55·6	45·2	48 7	— 4·5	87	N.E.	0.02

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the highest reading being 30.21 inches on the morning of the 12th, and the lowest 30.08 inches on the morning of the 18th. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.073 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 52·9°, being 0·6° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 35·2°, being the difference between the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer on the 17th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 22·8°: the greatest was 35·2°, on the 17th; and the least 10 4°, on the 18th.

Rain fell slightly on the 18th.

The Weather on the 12th was fine, but the sky was obscured by thick haze during the morning; the sky was tolerably free from cloud from the 13th to the 17th (particularly on the 14th and the 17th, when it was cloudless), and the weather fine throughout; on the 18th the weather was dull, and the sky overcast. The wind has been in gentle motion only during the week.

Lewisham, May 19, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week, ending last Saturday, the births of 1872 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 896 were boys, exceeding the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 177; and 976 were girls, exceeding the average of the same weeks by 267. The number of deaths during the same week decreased to 1093; the numbers in the three preceding weeks being 1193, 1211, and 1263 respectively. The average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, is 1041. The mortality is, therefore, still in excess of the estimated amount.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The fifteenth annual general meeting of this institution will be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday evening next, to receive the committee's report, decide on an application for a pension, elect officers for the ensuing year, and to confirm the election of Mr. Charles Dickens as president (who has consented to accept the office), in the room of the late Mr. James Harmer.

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday night, according to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Judges at the Mansion-house. A magnificent entertainment was provided for the occasion by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern, and the company invited comprised a large number of distinguished names. The loving cup was sent round with the customary formality, and after the loyal toasts had been disposed of, the Lord Mayor proposed "the Church," which was acknowledged by the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Lordship then gave "the health of the Judges." Lord Campbell responded in graceful terms, and, alluding to the recent report of the Royal Commissioners, eulogised the services which had, at different periods in our history been rendered to the cause of constitutional liberty by the Corporation of the City of London. England, he said, would not be England without the Lord Mayor. He loved the Lord Mayor's Day and the Lord Mayor's Show; and he expressed a hope that, in discharging the duties of the Bench, the Judges might not, according to the recommendation of the Commissioners, be disseverated from the chief magistrate and aldermen of the City. The large number of guests who appeared in official costume, and many ladies present, imparted a very gay appearance to the banquet, which passed off with unusual éclat. Among the company were—the Duchess of Somerset, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lady Frances Pratt, the Marquis Camden, Lady Ann Beckett, the Earl of Pomfret, Lady F. Bentinck, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden, nearly all the Judges, and many Members of Parliament.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first show of the season was held at Chiswick, on Saturday last; but, owing to the launch of the *Royal Albert* taking place on the same day, the number of visitors at the Gardens was unusually small, and the array of fruits and flowers was not by any means equal to the average. There were, however, some very fine specimens of azaleas, rhododendrons, and roses. Some of the latter were in fine perfection—full of leaf and rich in colour. In the fruit collection there were some specimens of British Queen strawberries, of tempting richness and monstrous size; there were also some good contributions of pines, green figs, and grapes.

LONDON COFFEE AND EATING-HOUSE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The seventeenth anniversary festival of this association, established for the purpose of relieving aged and decayed members of the trade, their widows and orphans, was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday evening—Mr. J. Pearce in the chair, supported by about 150 gentlemen, principally connected with the trade. The chairman said, as a tradesman who was largely connected with the coffee-house keepers, he could testify to their respectability; and any one who had ever visited their houses, and seen their tables covered with the daily and weekly papers, and the periodical literature, to say nothing of the more scientific works to be found in their houses, must bear witness to their usefulness. Mr. Rogers stated that the society had now a fund of nearly £3000, and that since the establishment of the society upwards of £600 had been paid away in affording relief to distressed members of the trade.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL FANCY FAIR, announced in our Journal of last week, was held at the Portland Bazaar on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; the proprietors having generously placed at the disposal of the committee both ends of their gallery for the sale of the new patent art toys, and also the entire profits arising from the sale of their own stock during that period. The visitors numbered several thousands. The whole of the art toys, and other stock of the Schools, were sold; and it is proposed to keep a portion of the Bazaar exclusively for the sale of articles made by the children of the Ragged Schools.

INLAND BOOK POST.—Whenever the number of postage stamps on a book packet is insufficient, or when there is any other infringement of the regulations respecting book packets, the packet becomes liable to the letter rate of postage.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT CHELTENHAM, 400 ft. long, and 90 ft. wide at the transepts, which has been erected in the grounds of the Royal Old Wells, will be opened on June 1: a portion has been fitted up as a "Fine Arts Court." On the 20th and 21st of June will be held a floral and horticultural show, for which 20,000 ft. of tentage has been provided; and seven fountains are in course of erection in the building and gardens.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).—The sum of £781 523 was expended for the relief of the poor in Ireland in the year ended at Michaelmas last: £446,080 in in-maintenance; only £4919 in out-relief; £139,304 in salaries and rations of officers; and £191,268 in other expenses. The expenditure in the previous year was £886,254, being a decrease of £280,700, on its predecessor. The number of persons relieved during the year ending last Michaelmas was—In-door, 296,455; out door, 14,242. The number in receipt of relief on the 1st of January, 1854, was 111,822; of whom, 2758 were out-door. On the previous New-Year's day the whole number was 170,484.

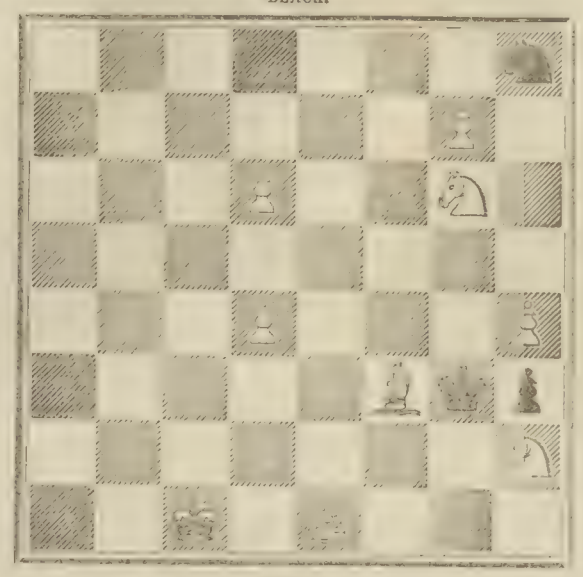
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NED LOCUS.—New York, Sydney-street.
C. A. W.—Quite wrong. Take more pains.
H. T.—Stalemate makes a drawn game.
G. R., Manchester.—No. 530 cannot be solved in the way you suggest; for Black would harmlessly play P to Q Kt 3rd, but P to Q Kt 4th.
W. I. L.—In the position given White ought to win easily.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 532, by Chudleigh, T. G. of Wells, E. T. of Oxford, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 533, by Chudleigh, T. G. of Wells, J. P., J. M., Sherburn, F. Addison, E. T. of Oxford, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by T. Addison, Derevon, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 535.
By Herr F. CAPRAZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MUSIC.

THERE has been nothing new during the past week, at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. Piechek, who has recently arrived in London, has been added to the company; and his first appearance was announced for Thursday, in the character of *Riccardo*, in the opera of "I Puritani." But his name was taken out of the bills, without any cause assigned, and his place was supplied by Ronconi, who formerly sustained the part. Lablache performed his favourite character of *Giorgio*; and Bosio, who has succeeded Grisi in the part of *Elvira*, has made it one of her most beautiful and successful creations.

AT the DRURY-LANE OPERA, on Saturday last, there was a very fine performance of "Fidelio," the finest, indeed, that has taken place since Beethoven's only opera was first produced in this country, at Her Majesty's (then the King's) Theatre, two-and-twenty years ago. Now, as then, it was given in its original German form, without any of the changes which have been found necessary to adapt it to the exigences of the Italian stage. There was no interpolation of sing-song recitative by other composers. The German dialogue, which is terse and forcible, was simply spoken, and thus the rapidity and spirit of the action were preserved. The music, which is thoroughly German, was sung by the German performers with kindred plainness and purity. Madame Caradori, as *Leonora*, strongly reminded us of Madame Schroeder Devrient, whom she resembled in her dress and whole appearance, in the beautiful simplicity of her action and elocution, and in her deep earnestness. Reichart was very successful in the part of *Florestan:* he acted with great feeling, and sang beautifully. Formès was the best *Rocco* we have ever seen: he gave quite a new effect to the character of the kind-hearted gaoler. Mdlle. Sedlatzek was a naïve and sprightly *Marcellina;* and the subordinate parts were respectably filled. In short, this opera, in which the highest dramatic interest is blended with the most beautiful music in the world—was performed in a manner which made it one of the greatest treats the musical stage can furnish.

TWO Oratorios, by native composers, have been performed this week: "Daniel," by Mr. George Lake; and "Immanuel," by Mr. Henry Leslie. Neither of them was entirely new to the public. "Daniel" was performed at Exeter Hall two years ago; and, though it presented no strikingor original feature, yet it was justly regarded as a creditable work; evincing sound studies and musicianlike attainments. Its repetition at St. Martin's-hall, on Monday evening, strengthened this favourable impression, and several portions were received with much approbation by a numerous audience. "Immanuel" is a work of a much higher order, entitling its author to a place among the most distinguished composers of the day. Its first performance took place so recently, and was so fully noticed by us, that it is sufficient now to say, that its repetition on Wednesday (which on this occasion was under the direction of Mr. Hullah) was completely successful. The hall was crowded, and the applause was warm and unanimous.

THE annual performance of the "Messiah," for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, took place at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday. The performance was in every respect similar to those of the Sacred Harmonic Society. There were the same principal singers, the same immense orchestra and chorus, and the same conductor, Mr. Costa. The hall was full to overflowing, and the performance must have been highly beneficial to this old and most valuable charity, of which the author of the "Messiah" was one of the founders.

THE principal Concerts of the week have been the Misses Cole and Mr. Gilbert's performance of classical chamber music at Willis's Rooms, on Monday evening; Mr. Neate's second concert of classical vocal and pianoforte music, at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday morning; and, on the same morning, the second concert of the Quartet Association. The Cologne Choral Union, too, have continued their performances at the Hanover-square Rooms, without giving them any feature of variety. They have, however, announced for Tuesday next a concert to consist partly of sacred music—the class of music most favourable to the production of fine choral harmony.

THE Chelsea Sacred Harmonic Society gave a performance of a portion of the "Messiah;" a movement of a symphony by Mozart; and a miscellaneous selection from Handel, Pergolesi, &c., on the 16th inst., at the Parochial School Rooms, Chelsea, which was well attended.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.—While the Islington theatre is delivered over for a time to the performance of the minor drama, Mr. Phelps is starring on this stage, in company with Mr. Creswick; and on Monday appeared in the character in which he won his earliest laurels, that of *Othello*. The selection was well made. The part of the *Moor* calls out the best qualities of Mr. Phelps's style—its tenderness, passionate declamation, and irresistible pathos. The *Iago* of Mr. Creswick is a remarkably careful, and far from ineffective performance; and the temptation scene, in the third act, was impressively successful. On Tuesday, the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" was performed; and Mr. Phelps' personation of *Brutus*, always excellent, presented the patriotic stoic in the most amiable point of view. Mr. Marston was the *Marc Antony*, the best representative of the character we now possess. Now that Shakspeare is re-introduced to these boards, with acting suitable to the occasion, we trust to such an improvement in the taste of the audience as will render the experiment of patronising the highest drama profitable in future.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Wright has been "starring" this week, in three characters—that of *Billy Lackaday*, in "Sweethearts and Wives;" that of *Simmons*, in "The Spitalfields Weaver;" and that of *Downey*, in "The Unfinished Gentleman." He has succeeded in attracting fuller houses than usual. Mr. Payne, the manager *pro tem.*, has certainly catered well for the Islington public, by providing a succession of meritorious performers. This week Miss Harriet Gordon has been added to the company, and was well received.

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE obituary of this week records the death of George Clint, whose inimitable pencil has done so much to preserve to posterity the comic excellences of Munden, Liston, and old Charles Mathews. Zoffany did not do more for Garrick and Parsons than Clint has done for the great actors who had the good fortune to sit to him. To many of the young frequenters of our popular exhibitions, the name of Clint, we suspect, is almost wholly unknown; but to any one conversant with art in this country, Clint's claims to excellence as a painter in the line he delighted to excel in, are at once admitted. He is on his throne at the Garrick Club—in the collection of dramatic pictures formed by the late Charles Mathews, and now, by Mr. Durrant's liberality, the property of the Club.

In that small-sized picture from "Love, Law, and Physic," how admirably he has caught the artistic peculiarities of Mathews, Liston, Blanchard, and Emery. In that scene from "Lock and Key," which hangs by its side, how happily he has transferred to canvas the inimitable Munden, and the not less inimitable Mrs. Orger. In that small full-length of Monsieur Mallet, who that remembers the man, does not see at once before him the most versatile of actors, the elder Mathews. In that kit-kat head of Liston, how excellently well he has shown his skill in catching the ever-changing features of Liston. Or, when stepping from the Garrick to Rutland-gate, who that has seen Liston as *Paul Pry*, but again beholds him—oh! how good he was, in that well-sustained conception. Clint was an able artist, and his pictures will rise in value, though he found no Vernon to encourage him.

The pictures of Zoffany and Clint are in art, and to good old actors, what Cibber's Apology, and some of Lamb's Essays are in literature to the same almost now extinct class of people.

Mr. Clint was the only artist who ever voluntarily withdrew from the ranks of the Royal Academy. He pursued a manly course. He was elected an Associate in 1821, and, after fourteen years of waiting for election into the highest ranks of the Academy, he, in 1835, resigned his diploma. He would no longer, he said, suffer himself to remain in a position that enabled his brethren to depreciate his talents. He had seen twenty vacancies occur, and seen them filled up, in some few instances, by his seniors, but, in most instances, by his juniors, in point of election, and, we will add, talent. Between 1821 and 1835, the Academy had been enabled to elect into its ranks two-and-twenty Associates—viz., Clint, Wyattville, Jones, Pickersgill, Wilkins, Etty, Danby, Allan, Briggs, E. Landseer, Deering, Chalon, Eastlake, Newton, Cockerell, Witherington, Wyon, Stanfield, Geddes, Gibson, Uwins, and Lee. Of these twenty-two, all have been, or are, with three exceptions, Royal Academicians. The exceptions are—Mr. Geddes, who died an Associate; Mr. Danby, who is still an Associate; and Mr. Clint, who withdrew in 1835. It was Mr. Clint's belief that the prospects of an artist are seriously injured by any body of men who can, at every fresh vacancy, pass a slur upon his talents by electing his junior to that position which it is evident to the public he is anxious to obtain. Nay, Mr. Clint would urge, and did urge vehemently at the time, that an artist should not even be elected an Associate, unless it was clear to those who elected him that he had even *then* painted pictures of merit enough to entitle him to the full honours of the Academy. Our wonder is, not that Mr. Clint withdrew, but that he was so long in withdrawing. Now it is no matter in what way his prospects were injured; it is enough that he has painted pictures that will live from their own high merits, and the able actors they perpetuate, while oil and canvas will hold together. Mr. Clint was in his eighty-fifth year, and was practising his old calling within a few weeks of his death. We saw, a few days ago, a clever "Falstaff" picture from his pencil, of this year's creation.

The heavy prices at which pictures sold at Mr. Wadmore's sale had no effect on Lord Charles Townshend's sale. Two thousand guineas for a single Turner did not dip deep into the pockets of a merchant prince. Messrs. Christie obtained the same war prices for Lord Charles's executors that he obtained for Mr. Wadmore's sons. The fine Danby, "Morning on the Lake of Zurich," sold for 660 guineas (Mr. Danby had 500 for it); a good Hilton, "Venus Seeking for Cupid at the Bath of Diana," brought 610 guineas; an excellent Etty, "Britomart Rescuing Amoret from the Enchantress," sold for 420 guineas; a fine Frost, "Wood Nymphs Bathing," was knocked down at 431 guineas; Leslie's "Sterne and the Grisette" sold for 510 guineas; Frith's "Prayer" (a mother and child) brought 410 guineas; Frank Stone's "Bashful Lover and Maiden Coy" sold for 300 guineas; Egg's "First Interview of Peter the Great with the Empress Catherine" went for 255 guineas; Sir Joshua's charming portrait of Mrs. Bradyll was considered a bargain at 215 guineas; and Romney's "Head of Lady Hamilton as Cassandra" was spoken of as cheap at 180 guineas. Two anecdotes are current about this sale. The Romney was sold by Christie, some seven years ago, at Newington Hughes's sale, for ninety guineas, and was then deemed dear. Now, when it has sold for as much again, it is considered cheap. Such is one story. The other we allude to refers to the purchaser of the Danby. He who gave 660 guineas for this fine picture was the princely ironmaster of Birmingham who gave, a fortnight ago, for his first picture, Turner's "Guardship at the Nore," 1580 guineas. The Danby is his second acquisition. He has either good taste himself, or has no bad adviser at his back.

It has been all art-gossip this week, even in literary circles. We were taken, on Thursday, to see the sixty colour drawings by John Martin, which Christie is to dispose of on Monday next. The day was against their being seen to advantage; but yet how they enlivened the room. Martin had a fine eye for nature. He could copy her when he chose, with the skill of a seedsman or a Linnæus. He was not constantly dreaming life away in celestial cities, Paphian bowers, the halls of Satan, or the haunts of Manfred. He loved to escape into green lanes, nodding corn-fields, trotting streams, sedate rivers, or quiet pools of clear water, on which the water lily lives. He would spend whole days in transcribing nature in this way. Then his fondness for our English skies was something in him that was both earnest and delightful. Other people bore one with their talk about nature, because one sees the cant of affectation in such worship when expressed, as it is too commonly expressed, by those who talk in the same breath about nature and the pre-Raphaelites. But in Martin it was natural: you saw that he was sincere in his worship of green fields and English skies.

We were much struck with these drawings. Some we observe date back as far as 1818, when his style was rather pretty than bold. He soon grew out of this, and, we think, was never better than when he painted "My Native Vale," his "Views of the Wynd Cliff," and two or three of his Corn-fields. "My Native Vale" shows what the valley of the Tyne had done for his young imagination. Here he caught that love of hill and dale, and rock and stream, and mountainous distance, which he used to such advantage in his own creations. He had, in his own vale alone, sufficient suggestive material for his finest works. He had gone into the spirit of nature so thoroughly, that he worked on the principles (if we may be pardoned the expression) on which Nature worked. An auction-room, when it is filled with the last works of an artist, who was in the flesh and in health not nine months ago, is suggestive of many sad thoughts. But what beautiful embodiments of nature, and what fine creations can one pencil bequeath to all time. *These* Martins should be seen.

A CLEVER BUST of the "Hero of Matagorda," Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Macleane, K.C.B., has just been completed by Mr. Frank Tussaud, and added to the wax-work collection in Baker-street.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

THE beautiful and accomplished young Princess who has just been elevated to the Imperial throne of Austria, personifies the future of hope and rejuvenescence which now dawns on that empire, after all the terrible reverses of the last revolutionary epoch. The life of a young girl of seventeen, even though so exalted in station, necessarily affords but few materials for a biographical notice; but the associations she brings with her help to fill the void, constituting, as they do, a presage of future stability to the empire over which she is called on conjointly to preside. The part played by Bavaria in the politics of Europe has been overlooked, because its results have not yet been commensurate with the foundations that have been laid. Of all the royalties that grew up under the shadow of Napoleon, that of Bavaria is the only one existing, because the only one founded on hereditary right; and there certainly appears to be a degree of life in the Bavarian nation, and in the policy of the reigning family, strongly suggestive of affinity with the genius of the man to whom they owed their regal title. We may be assured that, however much of love may have entered into the alliance which has just been completed at Vienna, it has not been merely what is ordinarily termed a love-match, but that reasons of State policy have also entered into the plan. Happy the Monarchs who thus can make their interests coincide with their affections. The position of Austria is materially strengthened and improved by this close alliance with the reigning family of Bavaria. That kingdom, although only a second-rate one in the Royal hierarchy of Europe, is favourably placed for the attainment of power, or at least for the maintenance of an inconvenient neutrality. With its people hardy and well compacted, with comparatively free legislative institutions, a good understanding between the King and the people, and a command of the Danube and the Rhine, it is impossible to say to what degree of eminence it might not be raised by the agency of some Sovereign gifted with a genius either for war or diplomacy. In fact, at a time when friendly relations between Bavaria and Austria were suspended, the statesmen of the former country began to dream of making it a kind of Southern Prussia. Austrian statesmen have ever been desirous of keeping up friendly relations with this Power; and, for five or six centuries past, the alliances between the two Royal families have been frequent. The last of these marriages, that which has placed the subject of this notice on the throne of Austria, is not by any means the least important, considering the attitude assumed by the Great Northern Power of Germany; so that thus a love-match between two persons so young as the Emperor and his Empress may not be without its consequences of a certain degree of political importance.



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

In the Romance of History the sorrows of Queens play a conspicuous part, and it might be easily shown, that those sorrows have for the most part arisen from the custom, often unavoidable, but almost always productive of evil, of selecting the consorts of Kings from among Princesses of foreign race and manners. The history of England and France is full of such examples. The German Sovereigns have not been necessarily subjected to the same necessity, because, from the number of kingdoms and principalities into which Germany is divided, there has always been a wide field of choice. The domestic education, too, of German princes fits them to sustain their social obligations. We could cite a hundred instances of marriages of the class we have referred to, where the conjugal happiness of the contracted parties, arising from similarity of language, habits, ideas, and tastes, could not be surpassed by the most fortunate examples in private life. The young Empress of Austria enters on her married life under these favourable auspices. She is not regarded as a stranger either by the family or the subjects of her husband. The two Royal races have been so often allied before, that they are almost associated by the ties of consanguinity. The first of those unions dates at about the end of the thirteenth century, when the then Elector of Bavaria, Louis II., married Matilda, the daughter of Rodolph of Hapsburg. Since that time there have been no fewer than twenty-four marriages between various members of the two Houses of Hapsburg and Wittelsbach.

Elizabeth-Amélie-Eugénie, now the Empress of Austria, is the first cousin, on the mother's side, of the present King of Bavaria. On the father's side, she is but remotely allied to the Royal family, being the daughter of a younger scion, the Duke Maximilian Joseph. This Prince inherited the romantesque character which had appeared in the persons of some of his ancestors. He was famous and beloved in Germany, not merely as a Prince, but also as a man. As a traveller, he resembled the Prince Adalbert of Prussia in our own day; and he was the author of many German songs, which even at the present time are familiar to the people. There has been at all times a kind of idiosyncratic antagonism between the Sovereigns of Bavaria and their subjects. The latter, the Bœotians of Germany; the former, from age to age, in the person of this or that Duke or Prince, scintillating with the brilliancy of poetic, artistic, military, or diplomatic genius. Of this we have had a striking example in our own age. The brother-in-law of this very Duke Maximilian Joseph, and, by consequence, the uncle of the young Empress, was the eccentric King Louis, of questionable notoriety in association with Lola Montes. Notwithstanding all his epicurean follies, this Monarch is (for he still survives) sufficiently a poet to have almost worshipped that still more eccentric personage. In the dishonourable éclat caused by these vagaries the European public lost sight for the moment of the services the Monarch had rendered to his country in promoting its material advancement, and to the arts by his munificent patronage. Millions of money—much derived from his own private resources, more created by the spirit of enterprise—were applied, under his guidance, to the advancement of public works throughout the country; while his tasteful labours in the beautifying of the capital of his kingdom, and in rendering it a great focus of art-worship, will render his name honoured long after his senile follies shall have been buried in oblivion.

The young Empress of Austria, then, is the daughter of one, and the niece of the other, of these Princes of the House of Wittelsbach, who have thus illumined the dull opacity of the Bavarian character, and have rendered their names familiar as household words throughout Germany. Report says that she has herself inherited much of the poetic organisation of these two Princes, and that in her the arts will have one more patron. The education given to the Princesses of the German families is of the highest order; and it is said that the young Empress has greatly profited by her instruction, especially in painting and music.

The Empress is the second daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph, who married a daughter of Maximilian Joseph, the first King of Bavaria, and sister of Louis the Monarch, who abdicated the throne in 1848, leaving it to his son Maximilian Joseph the Second, the present King. She was born on the 24th of Dec., 1837, and is, therefore, in her seventeenth year. When political events had led to the abdication of the late Emperor of Austria in favour of the young Archduke Francis Joseph, the family and counsellors of the Duke sought for him a suitable alliance. Tradition pointed to the House of Wittelsbach, and nature had done the rest. A Princess of that family—young, beautiful, accomplished, amiable—had already attracted the young regards of the Emperor. They were betrothed on the 18th of August, 1853; and, after a courtship, in the course of which the conventional ceremonies of Royalty were evaded more than once by the Imperial lover, in order to see and converse with his *fiancée* (rumour even spoke of his having incurred the danger of assassination by conspirators on one of these occasions), they were at length married on the 24th April last. Seldom has a Royal marriage been concluded under more favourable auspices.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Of examples of Academical skill we have already several specimens on wood, almost asking for publicity; but we are obliged to limit our Illustrations of this week (much to our own annoyance) to one solitary example; and this we have chosen from the peaceful class of pictures of which the Academy, rich in such works, affords no better example than Mr. Faed's picture, No 448, "Morning—Reapers going out;" a picture not only recalling a delightful scene in a delightful period of the year, and of English life, but one that is suggestive of many poets, who have described the same scene with a thorough appreciation of the poetry of the occasion. Nor has Mr. Faed been unalive to the peculiar fitness of the subject. He has caught—perhaps too delicately—the poetry and period of the year, and has represented very touchingly the different



"MORNING.—REAPERS GOING OUT."—PAINTED BY T. FAED.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

NEW MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

sensations that the same scene awakens in old and young. How briskly the boy is rushing to the field; the sisters have staider notions, and are thinking that they are no longer to meet in the field those they loved; and the old man and his wife (both very feelingly painted) have that quiet and settled composure which age and a country life are so likely to engender.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

A FEW days since, this popular place of amusement was appropriated to a purpose of a somewhat novel character—for a meeting of "Total Abstainers." There was, doubtless, some attraction for our thoroughgoing friends in the name of "Wells," and in the convenient contiguity to the New River—such as, in bygone times, used to draw audiences with its "real water" However, the Abstainers met, in full force—Mr. George Cruikshank in the chair; and, by the very efficient aid of his humorous pencil, we are enabled to present our readers with the "extraordinary" scene which the theatre presented on this occasion.

After the Chairman had addressed the meeting, with much piquant and incontrovertible truth, an oration was delivered by the great temperance advocate, J. B. Gough At the close occurred the incident which Mr. Cruikshank has described with his graphic pencil. It is well known that our Artist is a total abstainer, and naturally he was unwilling to lose so good an opportunity as then offered itself for swelling the stream to which he belonged. Accordingly, he appealed to the audience to come forward and take the pledge. Nor was the appeal made in vain. A rush from box and pit and gallery was the result. A plank bridge was laid across from the pit to the stage, along which poured the living tide. A young lady was the first to lead the way: her devotion was rewarded with cheers, such as seldom resound in any theatre. Upwards of three hundred followed her example. The number would have been greater had not the evening been far advanced, and the weary scene-shifters anxious to get home to bed.

We must add here a few words about Mr. Gough This popular orator has been in England now nearly ten months, every night of which almost has been spent in lecturing to crowded audiences. In

"TOTAL ABSTAINERS'" MEETING IN SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—DRAWN BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

London, every time he appears upon the platform, Exeter-hall and other places are crammed to overflowing, by people who have to pay 6d. or 1s. for admission. His chairmen have been chosen from men the most honoured in the land. The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Robert Grosvenor have each presided, and thus lent him the sanction of their influence and the weight of their illustrious names. Those who have heard Mr. Gough once have not been satisfied till they have heard him again. To the populace in his oratory there is an ineffable charm; and yet in his appearance there is nothing remarkable, and he gives no sign of learning or intellectual power. Apparently, he is about thirty-seven; a spare, sallow, man. You would pass him in the crowd without looking at him; yet he has theatrical and oratorical power, such as few persons possess. In getting at the heart of his audience, for exciting them to laughter or to tears, he is marvellously effective. Men of more gorgeous rhetoric, of more varied learning, of more polished manner, of course we have; but men of more passionate utterance we have not. This is the secret of Mr. Gough's success. He has but one thought, one hope, one aim. The tale he tells is as old as the hills The shipwreck and ruin wrought by intemperance is the one unvaried theme; and, as he goes on his way, thousands of hearts warm up and respond, and the drunkard breaks his fetters and emerges into a new and nobler life, whilst thousands take the only sure way of never becoming drunkards, and thousands follow Mr. Gough's advice for example's sake.

NEW MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The new Hall or Museum, at the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, is the second which has been added to the Hunterian Museum, since it has been under the conservatorship of Professor Owen; the rapid increase in the number of rare and valuable specimens having necessitated, not only the enlargement and rebuilding the original Museum, in 1836, but the successive addition of two other halls.

The last, which has been recently completed, and which is the subject of the preceding Illustration, is 100 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and about 60 feet in height. The ground floor is appropriated to the skeletons of animals, and to general osteology; the galleries, two in number, contain the specimens of diseases and diseased parts, forming the Pathological collection.

The specimens, several thousands in number, which have been arranged in a marvellously brief period of time, are already rendered instructive by having the scientific and common names attached to most of these on the ground-floor, whilst those in the galleries are described in printed catalogues, placed there for the use of visitors.

Amongst the skeletons on the platforms may be noticed that of old Chuny, the elephant, which was shot at Exeter 'Change, before the abolition of the menagerie in that thoroughfare: it was the largest elephant ever seen in Europe. It was brought to England in 1810, of the age of twenty years, and was then so docile as to be exhibited on the stage, in one of the pantomimes, at Covent-garden Theatre. In 1814 it was purchased by Mr. Cross, the proprietor of the menagerie at Exeter 'Change, and was there exhibited until the year 1826, when a return of an annual paroxysm—aggravated, as was subsequently found, by inflammation of the large pulp of one of the tusks—produced such ungovernable violence as to endanger the breaking down of the den, and to compel the keeper to put the enormous beast to death. This was at first attempted by enticing him to eat an orange—a fruit of which he was excessively fond—into which a small portion of a strong mineral poison had been introduced. The elephant detected the *ruse* as soon as he had taken the orange in his trunk; and, throwing it down, he stamped upon it with his fore-foot, and would no longer allow Mr. Cross, the only one who had preserved any degree of control over him, to come within reach. After many ineffectual shots with a rifle, a corporal's guard of the Guards was sent for, and the animal dropped after receiving upwards of a hundred musket-balls. The height of the skeleton to the summit of the dorsal spines or withers, is nine feet; the length, from the anterior broken extremities of the tusks to the root of the tail, is fourteen feet.

Two rare kinds of whale—the small-whalebone whale and the bottle-nose whale, very conveniently exhibit the singular bony framework of those animals, which, under the guise of fishes, breathe the air and have warm blood like land quadrupeds. The skeleton of the rhinoceros shows the full magnitude of that massive animal, and is the largest that has yet been set up in Europe: it is of the one-horned Indian kind. Near it is contrasted the lighter and more delicate skeleton of the horse, said to be of the famous racer Eclipse, and which is part of the original Hunterian Collection. Amongst the rarer animals may be noticed the Sumatram tapir, the walrus, and the narwhale: the latter is the marine animal whose tooth or tusk figures in heraldry as the horn of the unicorn. The skulls and other parts and separate bones of the skeletons are arranged round the floor in the wall-cases, and the choicer and smaller osteological specimens in the centre cabinets.

We believe that the Collection of the College of Surgeons, as now arranged in the three Museums, affords the most comprehensive view of the animal organisation, in health and disease, which is to be found in Europe. Particular museums may exceed it in some departments, as that at Paris or Leyden, in the number of skeletons of animals; but in no capital of Europe is so complete and systematic a series of organic structures to be found, and especially so completely catalogued and well arranged.

As the history of this remarkable Museum may not be known to many of our readers, we may briefly state that the nucleus of the Collection was formed by the celebrated surgeon, John Hunter, in the last century. It was purchased, after his death, by Parliament, for £15,000, and handed over in 1800 to the then Company of Surgeons, under the condition that the Company (soon after raised to the dignity of a College), should keep the Collection in good preservation, and open it for four hours in the forenoon of two days every week for the inspection of the members of the College, and persons introduced by them: and Parliament wisely added to the condition that the Collection should be illustrated annually by a course of twenty-four lectures, to be delivered by a Hunterian Professor. Besides the gift of the Collection, Parliament voted a further sum of £15,000 in aid of the erection of the Museum, which was completed and opened to visitors in 1813. The late Mr. Clift was appointed the first Conservator, in 1800, and the Collection was under his excellent care until his retirement, soon after the appointment of Professor Owen to the joint offices of Conservatorship and Professorship. A second grant of £12,500 was voted to the College by Parliament, and the Museum was rebuilt and enlarged, and a smaller room added to it in 1836. The third Museum, completed at the commencement of the present year, was built by the College, with the aid of a third Parliamentary grant of £15,000, voted in 1852. The time of access to the Museum has been enlarged to four days in the week—Monday to Thursday, from twelve to four p.m.

There is, perhaps, no metropolis in which the intelligent inhabitants have more extensive, varied, and easy means of acquiring a knowledge of Nature and Art, in the readiest way—viz, by the eye—than in London at this time, considering the present state and arrangement of the British Museum, the Museum of the College of Surgeons, the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street, and the new Museums of Art and Design, at Marlborough House. Next month will be added the stupendous displays at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Sir J. Brooke.—Mr. C. R. Prinsep, the East India Company's Advocate-General at Calcutta, and the Hon. H. B. Devereux, of the Bengal Civil Service, have been appointed the commissioners for inquiring how far the position which Sir J. Brooke holds in Sarawak is advantageous to the commercial interests of Great Britain.

The Preston Strike.—All the factory operatives at Preston, except the spinners, having resumed work, a meeting of trades-delegates was held at Manchester on Sunday, to recommend to these spinners what course they should pursue under the circumstances in which they were at present placed. There were delegates from all the principal towns in Lancashire (including Liverpool), and from London, Sheffield, the Potteries, and Bristol. Mr. Neal, shipwright, of Liverpool, was in the chair. In the course of a lengthy consultation it was urged that the present was an unfavourable time for continuing the contest, and that as the prolonging of the strike by the spinners would keep many of the weavers and other workpeople out of employment without pecuniary support, it was undesirable to struggle longer at the present time for the ten per cent. A resolution to that effect was carried, and the delegates from the Preston spinners present then retired to a separate room to give their final arbitrament of the question. They almost immediately adopted the recommendation of the general trades meeting, and passed a resolution to that effect. On Monday morning the hands sought work at the establishments where they were engaged when the lock-out occurred, but many of them have been unable to procure employment, in consequence of their places being pre-occupied. The aggregate expenditure of all the operatives' committees during the thirty-seven weeks of the contest amounts to £100,000, and the sacrifice of wages will probably be three or four times that sum. In addition to this, there is the manufacturers' loss of profits—no inconsiderable item.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—Tuesday.

A most meagre list, as the return will testify. A very thin attendance. The weather fine, but cold.

Fifty Pounds.—Fact walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Thessaly, 1. Oxus, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Cock Pheasant, 1. Diomedia, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Freckle, 1. Handsome Buck, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Diomedia, 1. Kennyside Hero. 2.
Suffolk Stakes.—Sharavogue, 1. Domino, 2.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Sabra, 1. Anteverta, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Cobnut, 1. Sittingbourne, 2.
Jockey Club Plate.—Poodle, 1. Rackapelt, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pebble, 1. Chorus, 2.
Two-year-old Sweepstakes.—Para, 1. Contention, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Handsome Buck, 1. Freckle, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Sesostris filly, 1.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—Thursday.

Salopian Sweepstakes.—St. Clair, 1. Medal, 2.
Longuer Hall Stakes.—Ethelbald, 1. Donald, 9.
Cleveland Handicap. Mentague, 1. Lurley, 2.
Queen's Guineas.—Defiance walked over.
Herbert Stakes.—Pope Joan, 1. Robin Hood, 2.
Welter Stakes.—Freedom, 1. Waterfall, 2.
Members' Plate—Lady Flora, 1. Sampson, 2.

Next Week's Racing is of little amount. On Tuesday and Wednesday the meeting at Bath takes place; on the latter day and Thursday the Liverpool Hunt will be held.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Compared with some previous weeks, the supply of Stock in the market, since we last wrote, has been rather limited. This circumstance, combined with the heavy purchases effected by the *Bulls*, for time, has had a favourable influence upon prices. The advance during the week has been about ¼ per cent, and which appears to be likely to counteract the efforts of the *Bear* party to reduce the quotations, should the next accounts of the Bank of England prove favourable.

Although the supply of money is still tolerably abundant, the rates of discount have advanced in Lombard-street. This, however, was to be expected, owing to the determination of the Bank directors to make money dearer. The private bankers are now charging from 5½ to 5¾ per cent upon first-class acceptances; whilst the discount houses are allowing 4¾ to 4⅞, for money, with one month's notice. These are the highest rates paid for some time past; but it is hinted that they will not long be maintained.

Consols were very steady on Monday. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 87⅝ ⅜; the Three per Cent Consols, 87½ ⅝ ⅝; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 88¾ ⅞ ⅞; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 75¼. Bank Stock was 202 to 205; India Stock, 233; India Bonds under £1000, were 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem. A few transactions were reported in Exchequer Bonds Scrip, at ⅝ prem. on £98 16s. On Tuesday no material change took place in the quotations. Bank Stock, 202 to 205; Three per Cents Reduced, 87½ ½; Three per Cent Consols, 88½ ½ ⅝; Consols for Account, 88½ ¼; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 88½ ½ ¼ 88. Long Annuities, 1860, sold at 4 9-16; and 1859, 4⅛. India Bonds, 5s. to 10s. dis. Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem; Exchequer Bonds Scrip ⅝ prem. About an average Money business was doing on Wednesday. Bank Stock was done at 204. The Three per Cents Reduced were quoted at 87⅝ ½ ½; the Three per Cent Consols, 88⅜ up to 88½; Consols for Account, 88¾ to 88⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 88½ ⅝ ½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 74¾; India Stock, 237. India Bonds, £1000, 5s. to 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds Scrip, ¼ prem. There was considerable firmness in the market on Thursday, and the quotations improved ¼ per cent. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 88⅞, 89, 87⅞ ⅞, and 89 to 89⅛. Consols for Account closed at the latter figure. The new Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 88½ ⅜ ½; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 87½ ¾. Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.

During the four weeks ending on the 15th ult., the note circulation of the United Kingdom amounted to £39,489,067; being an increase, compared with the previous month, of £782,530; and an increase, compared with the corresponding period in 1853, of £794,113. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is now upwards of £5,600,000 less than it was last year at this time.

For Foreign Bonds there has been a steady market. Prices, generally, have kept up remarkably well. The following are the leading quotations for the week:—Brazilian New Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90; Chilian Six per Cents, 100½; Danish Five per Cents, 100; Mexican Three per Cents, 24⅜, Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¼; Russian Five per Cents, 96; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 82; Spanish Three per Cents, 38; Ditto, New Deferred, 18⅜; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93f. ex 25f.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 88½; Grenada, 17; Greek Bonds, blue, 5; and Swedish Four per Cents, 85.

The last accounts of the Bank of France present remarkable results. The increase in the stock of bullion has amounted to £1,620,000. Out of the £8,000,000 lost by the institution from August 1853 to February last, £5,200,000 has been regained. The falling off in the discounts has exceeded £1,800,000.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm. Australasia have marked 73½; London Chartered of Australia, 16; Oriental 45; South Australia, 38½; Union of Australia, 69; Union of London, 23⅜; Miscellaneous securities have changed hands to a fair extent. Australian Agricultural, 42½; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 108⅞; Crystal Palace, 6⅞; Electric Telegraph, 17⅞; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4⅜; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, New, 38⅛; South Australian Land, 36; Van Diemen's Land, 11; General Reversionary and Investment, 101. Waterworks Shares have marked—Berlin, 1⅜; East London, 129½; Ditto, New, 2 to 3 prem.; Grand Junction, 72; Ditto, New, 17; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 107; Ditto, New, 15½; Hungerford Bridge Shares have realised 12; Waterloo, 5; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 28; Vauxhall, 21. Insurance Companies have been dull. Albion, 92; Argus, 23; County, 125; Globe, 126; Guardian, 55½; London, 29; Pelican, 45; Phœnix, 180, ex div. and bonus; Rock, 7⅞ ex div.; Royal Exchange, 235; Sun Fire, 260; Ditto, Life, 65.

Railway Shares have ruled steady, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. The following are the closing prices on Thursday:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 55; Eastern Counties, 12½; Great Northern, 86¾; Ditto, A Stock, 73; Ditto, B Stock, 120; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 88½; Great Western, 73½; Lancaster and Carlisle, New Thirds, 13½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60½; Leeds Northern, 12; London and Blackwall, 8½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 6¾; London and Brighton, 99½; London and North-Western, 96½; London and South-Western, 77¾; Midland, 58¾; North British, 31; North Devon, B, Guaranteed, 7; South-Eastern, 60; South Wales, 34½; Vale of Neath, 17½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 66; Ditto, Extension, 11½; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 7¾; York and North-Midland, 46½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 93½; Northern and Eastern, 55; Wear Valley, 29½; Wilts and Somerset, 92.

Preference Shares.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 113½; Ditto, Redeemable at Ten per Cent prem., 106½; Great Western, irredeemable Four per Cent, 90; Midland Consolidated, 132; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1¾ dis.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, A Issue, 2½; Ditto, Certificate of Debentures, 23; Great Central of France, 9⅛; Great Western of Canada Shares, 19½; Luxemburg, Constituted Shares, 3½; Madras, 13½; Northern of France, 32½; Paris and Lyons, 26¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 30½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½; Zealand, 13.

Mining Shares have been steady. On Thursday Agua Fria were 1½; Ave Maria, ½; Imperial Brazilian, 4½; Colonial Gold, 1; Mexican and South American, 6½; Quartz Rock, ¾.

The imports of bullion this week have been nearly £600,000. The exports have been under £100,000.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, May 15.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with all kinds English wheat, for which the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the prices of from [illegible]. Foreign wheat, the show of which was good, realised a similar [illegible]. Barley was rather dull, but no change took place in the value [illegible]. Beans and peas were in the same condition as on this day week. We had a fair inquiry for [illegible]. In flour very little was doing; but flour was per barrel higher than on Monday last.

May 17.—The general demand ruled steady to-day, and Monday's prices were well supported.

English.—Wheat Essex and Kent, red, 72s. to 85s; ditto, white, 75s. to 90s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 71s. to 81s.; ditto, white, —s. to —s.; rye, —s. to —s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 39s; malting ditto, 40s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 71s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 65s; Oxfordshire and Warwickshire Ware, 77s. to 82s; Chevalier, 91s. to 92s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s. to 30s.; potato ditto, 30s. to 33s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 30s.; ditto, white, 29s. to 32s.; tick beans, new, 44s. to 46s.; ditto, old, 48s. to 52s.; grey peas, 44s. to 46s.; maple, 47s. to 49s.; white, —s. to —s.; boilers, 57s. to 59s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 66s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 55s. to 58s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 57s. to 60s. per 280 lb. *Foreign:* American flour, —s. to —s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linseed is steady, at full quotations. In other seeds very little is doing. Cakes are firm.

Linseed, English, sowing, 74s. to 76s.; Baltic, crushing, 64s. to 68s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 66s. to 70s.; hempseed, —s. to —s. per quarter. Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 14s; and tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £38 to £40 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s. to £12 0s.; ditto, foreign, £10 to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 15s. to £7 5s. per ton. Canary, 44s. to 48s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, 63s. to 80s.; ditto, red, 48s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 9½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 78s. 9d.; barley, 37s. 1d.; oats, 29s. 5d.; rye, 52s. 1d.; beans, 48s. 9d.; peas, 46s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 78s. 3d.; barley, 36s. 11d.; oats, 28s. 2d.; rye, 50s. 7d.; beans, 46s. 8d.; peas, 44s. 3d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—A steady business is doing in our market, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—The late advance in the quotations continues to be well supported; but the business doing is by no means extensive. Fine yellow Barbadoes has changed hands, at 39s. to 40s.; mid. to good, 35s. to 38s. 6d; low, 33s. to 34s. 6d.; good to fine yellow Mauritius, 36s. to 37s.; good to fine chrystallised, 37s. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods move off readily, at from 43s. to 45s. 6d. for brown lumps, and 46s. to 50s. 6d. for low to fine grocery. The total clearances to the 13th inst. were 2,255,166 cwts., against 2,180,675 ditto, in 1853.

Coffee.—Our market is steady, at full prices. Good ord. native Ceylon, 41s. to 45s. per cwt.

Rice.—There is rather more doing in this article, at very full prices.

Provisions.—All kinds of butter are dull in sale, and considerably lower to purchase. The arrivals of new Irish are small The bacon market is firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Other kinds of provisions as last advised.

Tallow.—Our market has become somewhat firmer. P.Y.C., on the spot, 63s.; May and June, 63s.; July, 64s. 6d.; August, 65s. per cwt. Town tallow, 60s. net cash; rough fat, 3s. 3d. per 8lbs.

Oils.—The general demand is exceedingly heavy, at further depressed rates. Linseed, 38s. cash, 38s. 6d. 14 days, and 39s. to 39s. 6d. for June. Spirits of turpentine have declined to 39s. 6d. and 41s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, yet prices continue to decline. The brandy market is heavy, at further depressed rates.

Coals.—Wylam, 19s.; Gosforth, 17s. 6d.; Belmont, 18s.; Hilton, 19s.; Lambton, 18s. 9d.; Stewarts, 19s.; Cassop, 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 18s. 6d.; Kelloe, 18s. 6d.; South Kelloe, 18s.; Tees, 19s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £5 5s.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 16s. to £2 4s. per load.

Hops.—Most kinds continue firm, at very full prices. The show of samples is limited.

Wool.—The public sales are going off at a reduction of from ½d. to 1½d. per lb.

Potatoes.—The demand is far from active as follows: York Regents, 140s. to 180s.; Scotch ditto, 125s. to 160s.; foreign, 120s. to 140s. per ton.

Smithfield.—This market has been firm, and the quotations are freely supported:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 0d to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs, to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has commanded full prices:—

Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

[This evening's *Gazette* contains the Official Despatches from Admiral Dundas relative to the Bombardment of Odessa, the details of which have already appeared in this Journal.]

WAR OFFICE.—May 12.

Royal Horse Guards.—O. L. C. Williams to be Cornet, vice Sykes.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Staff Surgeon of the Second Class R. M. Allen to be Surgeon, vice Mapleton.

7th Light Dragoons.—R. S. W. Bulkeley to be Cornet, vice Bricco. 10th: W. Mayne to be Cornet, vice Richmond. 13th: T. J. Towers to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Legrew.

2nd Foot: Brevet-Major T. Addison to be Major, vice Holdsworth; Lieutenant J. C. Weir to be Captain, vice Addison; Ensign H. Beifield to be Lieutenant, vice Weir; H. F. Phillipps to be Ensign, vice Belfield. 12th: Assistant-Surgeon C. Ricketts to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mackey. 49th: C. E. Gibson to be Ensign, vice Macneill. 55th: J. G. Echalaz to be Ensign, vice the Hon. A. E. Harris. 91st: Lieutenant W. G. C Gordon to be Captain, vice Stanton 97th: G. B. Preston to be Ensign, vice Warburton. 98th: Major E. Haythorne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Roberts; Captain F. Peyton to be Major, vice Haythorne; Lieutenant W. Croker to be Captain, vice Peyton; Ensign A. F. Rapar to be Lieutenant, vice Croker.

2nd West India Regiment: F. J. Brinckman to be Ensign vice Vincent.

Hospital Staff.—Surgeon H. Mapleton, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Allen; H. H. Raymond to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ricketts.

Unattached.—Lieut. G. Pieters to be Captain.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 11.

Ordnance Medical Department: Temporary Assist.-Surgeon E. Bowen to be Assistant-Surgeon.

BANKRUPTS.

E. A. WEEKS and A. W. G. WEEKS, King's-road, Chelsea, horticultural builders. J. T. SHAYLER, St. John-street-road, skin-dyer. G. CLIFFORD Strood, Kent, builder. W. H. ELKINGTON, King's Heath, Worcestershire, brickmaker. R. BREVITT, Covent y, ironmonger. F. SCOTSON, Aldermanbury, and Maiden-lane, Southampton-street, Strand, tavern and hotel keeper, and victualler. W. T. LAMBERT, Jermyn-street, St. James's, patent medicine vender. G. CRICKMER, Lowestoft, Suffolk, saddler and harness-maker. R. FAIRBOURN, Preston, wholesale grocer and provision dealer. J. GREEN and M. GREEN, Liverpool, boot and shoe-makers.

TUESDAY, MAY 16

BANKRUPTS.

J. MERCHANT, Foulmire, Cambridgeshire, grocer. C. H. MAY, Edgware-road, Marylebone, jeweller. J. BAKER, Edgware-road, and Johnson-place, Westbourne-green, draper. J. SHARPE, Barnes, Surrey, cowkeeper. W. DOLTON, Sutton st. Mary, Lincolnshire, common brewer. T. MANNING, Combe Lake, Devonshire, smith M. JARVIS, Leeds, woolstapler. E. COULTATE and T. SWINDELS, Manchester, brokers

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. S. VAILE, East Greenwich, licensed victualler. D. P. FORD, Grosvenor-place, Commercial-road East, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. WEIR, Glasgow, grocer. D. HAMILTON, Esq., Edinburgh A. DOBBIE, Glasgow, tea-merchant. J. HOWDEN and A. HOWDEN, Edinburgh, jewellers.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th ult., at Bahia, Brazil, the wife of Francis Saunders, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, the Lady Anne Tufnell, of a son and heir.

On the 11th inst., at Acacia-road, Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Gace, M.A., of a daughter.

At South-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Matheson, of a son and heir.

On the 13th inst., at Woodlands, Isleworth, Mrs. D. C. Le Souef, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Eton College, the wife of the Rev. G. Frewer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Rector, Castle Eden, Durham, Captain J. W. Wedderburn, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Margaret Anne, only daughter of the late Thomas Whaite, Esq.

On the 10th inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charles Hilday, Esq., of Demerara, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Henry Richard Chapman, Esq., of Swanscombe, Kent, and niece of W. A. Coombe, Esq., of Northfleet, Kent.

On the 3rd inst., at Oporto, at the British Consulate, and afterwards at the Chapel, by the Rev. E. Whiteley, M.A., Charles Harr s. jun, Esq. eldest son of the late William Richard Harris, Esq., to Ellen, second daughter of the late John Atkinson, Esq., of Oporto.

On the 11th inst., at St. Peter's, Pimlico, Sir M. Lopes, Bart., of Maristow, Devon, to Bertha, only daughter of Sir John B. Y. Buller, Bart., M.P.

On the 16th inst., at Twickenham, the Rev. J. Twining, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Twickenham, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Bevan

On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Bateman, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late General Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.

On the 11th inst., at Elgin, N.B., the Rev. E. S. Stocker, to Jean Hamilton, eldest daughter of Sir A. Dunbar, Bart., of Northfield.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at Lowndes-street, D. Hobhouse, Esq., brother of Lord Broughton, aged 50.

On the 14th inst., at Torquay, Elizabeth Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. C. and Lady Emily Lawrence, aged 21.

On the 14th inst., at Arbour-hill, Ralph Arthur, eldest son of Sir J. Dillon, Bart., of Lismullen, Meath.

On the 11th inst., suddenly, at his house, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, the Rev. W. Le P. Trench, eldest son of the late Archbishop of Tuam.

At Pembroke-square, Kensington, G. Clint, artist, in his 85th year

At Cokenach, Royston, the Lady L. D. Clinton, widow of General Sir W. H. Clinton, G.C.B., in her 78th year.

On the 13th ult., at Homburg, R. F. G. Dalton, of Ingoldisthorpe-hall, Norfolk, aged 71. Also, on the 3rd inst., suddenly, at Ghent, on hearing of the death of his father, J. G. F. G. Dalton, Esq., second son of the above, aged 41.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

In our Journal of last week we fully reported the Bicentenary Festival of this olden Corporation, which was celebrated upon a novel and unusually large scale, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Wednesday week. Hitherto the service had been performed in the choir; but, this year, in order to invest the Festival with additional grandeur, it was resolved to extend it by holding it in the body of the Cathedral, under the dome; the reading-desk being placed on the north, and the pulpit on the south, side of the area; while the choir was arrayed in front of the organ, spanning the entire width of the transept from side to side. This arrangement rendered the musical portion of the service transcendently effective. The ordinary choir of the Cathedral was strengthened by reinforcements from Westminster Abbey; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; the Cathedrals of Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Winchester; and the choirs of Oxford, Cambridge, and the Temple. Mr. Goss presided at the organ. The anthems, after the Lessons, were Attwood's "Cantate Domino," in D, and the "Deus Misereatur," of the same composer, also in D. After the third collect, Gibbon's "God is gone up," was sung; and previous to the sermon a new anthem, composed for the occasion by Mr. Goss—a work written upon the pure ecclesiastical models, and possessing many excellent points of musicianship. Handel's "Worthy is the Lamb" followed the sermon. The performance of this fine selection, as we have already intimated, was exceedingly effective. So large a body of singers, experienced in this particular branch of vocalism, could but produce the grandest and most impressive results; and in this respect the Bicentenary Festival was celebrated indeed.

Upon page 468 we have engraved the impressive scene, showing its arrangements; the pulpit and reading-desk being placed against two of the piers; and the choir-gallery in the intervening octagon; his Royal Highness Prince Albert and suite being seated upon the south side.

It will be interesting to add, in the words of the Report—

The funds of the charity are impartially administered to claimants from all the dioceses of England and Wales, and annually assist about 1200 persons, of whom seven hundred are widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen, whose small pensions of £10 it is one of the objects of the present Festival to augment. Another object is to extend the means of the corporation for assisting sick and disabled clergy, and relieving them and their families in urgent cases of distress. A third object is to educate and place out in life the children of poor clergymen, and thus to render assistance most highly valued by the parents, and peculiarly calculated to effect great and durable good.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE ROYAL OPERA, DRURY-LANE, OPEN EVERY NIGHT for the Performance of GRAND OPERA, with BALLET, on a similar scale of magnitude and completeness as the principal Continental Operas, and at ordinary Playhouse Prices.—For Bill of the Evening, see the Daily Papers.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—On MONDAY, and during the Week will be performed MARRIED UN-MARRIED, and the new magical Drama of FAUST AND MARGUERITE; with other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening, the new drama of the KNIGHTS of the ROUND TABLE, and the new extravaganza of MR. BUCKSTONE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—On MONDAY, MAY 22nd, the Entertainments will commence at Eight o'clock, with UNE SOIREE A LA BASTILLE. The principal character by M. Brindeau. After which, VALERIE COMEDIE en Trois Actes. The principal characters by M Brindeau and Mdlle. Fix (of the Théâtre Française), her first appearance in this country. To conclude with BONHOMME JADIS. The principal characters by M. Regnier and Mdlle. Fix. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be made to Mr. Seguin, at the office of the Theatre; or to Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERA BOXES and STALLS in the best situations, and on the most moderate terms, can always be secured at HAMMOND'S MUSICAL LIBRARY, 9, New Bond-street, opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Opera Pit Tickets and Private Boxes at all the Theatres.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—ODESSA is now added to the DIORAMA of the DANUBE and BLACK SEA; with Route of the Troops to the East. Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, SALLE ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly.—Open for Gentlemen from 11 till 5, and from 7 till 10. New Lectures at 12, 2, 4, and 7½, by Dr. Sexton. On Wednesday and Friday Ladies only are admitted, from 2 till 5. Lecture at 3, by Mrs. Sexton. Admission, 1s.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK, in the UPPER HALL, REGENT GALLERY, 69, Quadrant, EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'clock. Dress stalls, 4s. and 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the box-office, from Ten till Five daily; at Mitchell's Royal Library; Messrs. Andrews'; Ebers'; and all the principal Music-sellers.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the Bernese Oberland and the Simplon, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, except Saturday; and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Three.—Stalls, 3s.; which can be taken at the Box-office every day from Eleven till Four; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

CONSTANTINOPLE and the WAR, at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—"Had it not been for the cold, I could have believed that I saw the Panorama at the Egyptian Hall, with the restless tide of London street life surging around me."—The Eastern Correspondent of the Daily News.—The LECTURE is delivered on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by Mr. STOCQUELER, and on the other days by Mr. C. KENNEY. Daily, at Half-past Two and Eight. Admission 1s.

MR FRIEND'S GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF CANADA, the UNITED STATES, NIAGARA, and the ST. LAWRENCE, with Original Songs, Glees, and Choruses: forming the most [illegible] entertainment in existence. DAILY, at Three and Eight. Saturday evening excepted. Next the Polytechnic, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Boxes, 15s.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

GALLERY of GERMAN PAINTINGS.—The SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN GERMAN MASTERS is NOW OPEN DAILY, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.—Gallery, 121, New Bond-street, next door to the Clarendon.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT BUT ONE this Season will be given on WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, when a new Overture will be performed [illegible] Overture in A Minor, and Beethoven's Overture to Leonora. Conductors, Herr Lindpaintner and Dr. Wylde.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY, MAY 26th, for the last time this season, on an Extra Concert, not included in the Subscription, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., at the Society's Office, No. 6, Exeter-hall.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Mr. SURMAN'S ANNUAL MESSIAH, WEDNESDAY MAY 24th, [illegible] Conductor, Mr. COSTA. Principal Vocalists, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, Miss M. Wells, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. H. Phillips. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., and 3s. Only Office, No. 9, New Bond-street.

EXETER-HALL.—TUESDAY NEXT.—COLOGNE CHORAL UNION.—This distinguished Society will give one CONCERT of SACRED and MISCELLANEOUS VOCAL MUSIC, on Tuesday Evening next, May 23. Doors open at eight o'clock. Tickets, 2s., 4s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. each; which may be obtained at the office of the Sacred Harmonic Society, 6, Exeter-hall; at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street; and of the principal Libraries and Musicsellers in the City and West-end.

MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY, MAY 23.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet, E flat, Mozart; Quartet (Posth), F Minor, Mendelssohn; Sonata (dedicated to Kreutzer), Beethoven. Solos—Violoncello and Pianoforte—Executants—Ernst, Goffrie, Hill, Piatti, and Hallé. Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had as usual. The Pianist Prodigy, Master Arthur Napoleon, will play at the fourth matinée.—Director, J. ELLA.

MR. KIALLMARK has the honour to announce that his Grand ORCHESTRAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, MAY 29th, to commence at Half-past Two o'Clock. Vocalists,—The Misses Pyne, Louisa Pyne, Ursula Barclay; Mons. Lefonte and Mr. Herberte; Pianoforte, Mr. Kiallmark, who will perform Hummell's celebrated Concerto in B Minor, and Moscheles' "Recollections of Ireland;" Violin, Herr Molique; Conductor, Mr. Frank Mori.—Tickets, 10s. 6d., to be had of the principal Musicsellers; Reserved Seats, 15s., to be had only of Mr. Kiallmark, 32A, Fitzroy-square.

MRS. PLUMMER'S SOIREES MUSICALES.—Mrs. PLUMMER respectfully announces that her [illegible] will take place at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, on Thursday next, MAY 26. The following talented artistes will assist:—Vocalists: Mesdames Messent, Thirlwall, Plummer; Messrs. T. Williams, George Tedder, Walter Bolton, and Signor Nappi. Instrumentalists: Grand Pianoforte, E. Praeger; Violin, L. Ries; Violoncello, H. Romberg; Harp, John Thomas; Clarionet, George Key. Conductor, Herr Carl Wolfsohn. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d., or three for One Guinea; Unreserved, 7s., or four for One Guinea, may be obtained at Hodgson's Library, 9 Great Marylebone-street, or at Mrs. Plummer's residence, 26, York-street, Portman-square.

COLOGNE CHORAL UNION.—Mr. MITCHELL has [illegible] only one Morning Concert [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] ANOTHER WEEK. Final Arrangements—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, THIS EVENING (Saturday), May 20; Monday Morning, May 22; and, for Sacred Music, at Exeter-hall (for that night only), on Tuesday Evening next, May 23; again at the Hanover-square Rooms on the Mornings of Wednesday, May 24, and Friday, May 26, when the Last Concert will positively take place on Saturday, May 27. The Morning Concerts commence at Half-past Three, and the Evening Concerts at Half-past Eight.—Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at all the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, LEICESTER-SQUARE. Gorgeously Decorated Saracenic Hall, 160 feet in diameter, and 97 feet high. Magnificent Organ, containing 4,000 pipes, the bellows worked by steam power. Splendid Fountain, throwing a stream of water 97 feet in height. Wheatstone's and other Machinery in Action.—Electric Printing Telegraph, &c.—Pridgeaux's Patent Self-closing Furnace Valve, for Preventing Smoke and Economising Fuel—Manufacturing Processes, including Claussen's Petticoat Loom—Statuary: Veiled Figures, by Monti and Gandolfi—Picture Gallery—Optical Diorama, illustrative of Handel's Serenata of "Acis and Galatea," accompanied on the grand organ by Mr. W. T. Best, the Organist of the Institution.—Demonstrations in Chemistry, Electricity, &c.—Musical Illustrations. The Photographic Gallery of the Establishment open to the Public free of extra charge. Hours of Exhibition Morning, 12 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 10 (Saturday Evenings excepted). Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten half-price. Life Admissions, 10 guineas. Annual Tickets: Gentlemen, 2 guineas; Ladies, 1½ guineas.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION. — An EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by the most celebrated French, Italian, and English Photographers, embracing views of the principal countries and cities of Europe, is now OPEN. Admission, 6d. A portrait taken by Mr. Talbot's Patent Process, One Guinea; three extra copies for 10s.—Photographic Institution, 168, New Bond-street.

ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.—To celebrate the happy Alliance of England and France, a GRAND DRESS BALL, in Aid of the Funds of the FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (founded in London in 1842), under the Patronage of his Excellency the French Ambassador, will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, MAY 25th, 1854. Gentleman's Ticket, 1l. 1s.; Lady's Ticket, 7s. Tickets to be had of the principal Music and Booksellers; and at the Office of the Society, 10, Duke-street, Portland-place.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN'S, REGENT'S PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a pair of GIANT ANTEATERS, an adult pair of INDIAN LIONS, and a pair of LLAMAS have been added to the collection. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., and every succeeding Saturday, at Four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

ROYAL THAMES REGATTA CLUB.—On MONDAY next, 22nd of MAY, the GEMINI steamer (having had a thorough overhaul) will leave BLACKWALL PIER at Ten o'Clock, and will accompany the yachts. The saloon being on deck, with a promenade over it, renders her peculiarly adapted for the above purpose. Refreshments may be obtained on board. Tickets, 5s. each; to be had at Everett's Advertisement Office, 75, Old Broad-street, City. As the number will be limited, an early application should be made. A band will be in attendance.

THE EXHIBITION of the ADVANCED WORKS of STUDENTS of the following SCHOOLS of ART, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 22nd of MAY, at GORE HOUSE, Kensington:—

Aberdeen	Metropolitan, including
Belfast	Central Male
Birmingham	Central Female and
Chester	Finsbury District
Cork	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Coventry	Paisley
Dublin	Potteries (Staffordshire)
Dudley	Sheffield
Durham	Stourbridge
Glasgow	Warrington
Limerick	Worcester
Macclesfield	York
Manchester	

Admission, daily, from 10 till 5, Free.
Department of Science and Art, 10th May, 1854.

PEACE SOCIETY.—The Thirty-Eighth PUBLIC ANNIVERSARY of the PEACE SOCIETY will be held in FINSBURY CHAPEL, Moorfields, on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1854. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., is expected to take the Chair at Half-past Six o'Clock. Doors open at Six o'Clock.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY, for Maintaining, Clothing, and Educating Children of those once in Prosperity (orphans or not), by Voluntary Contributions.—The BOYS' ANNUAL MEETING for Examination of Certificates of Character and Distribution of Rewards, will be held at the Royal Asylum, Brixton-hill, on THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1854. The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LICHFIELD in the Chair.
EDWARD FRED. LEEKS, Secretary.
Visitors admitted, by tickets, at Half-past Two o'clock in the Afternoon. The Chair taken at Three o'clock.

THE GRAND BAZAAR, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, to CELEBRATE the OPENING of the NEW WING of the HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, will be held (by the kind permission of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851) in the grounds attached to Gore House, Kensington, towards the end of June next.
Further particulars will be shortly announced.
The Committee earnestly call upon a generous and benevolent public, to whom an appeal on behalf this Charity has never been made in vain, to assist them in carrying on their efforts to complete the Hospital, by preparing such useful and ornamental articles as may be considered suitable for the occasion.
The interior works of the new wing, which will accommodate 140 additional patients, are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and no effort will be spared for extending to the utmost the usefulness of this charity, which combines as many important objects as can be found united in any charitable institution.
Donations of work, paintings, drawings, music, autographs, minerals, botanical specimens, and other articles, forward d to the care of James J. Wade, Esq., Gore House, Kensington, or to the Secretary, at the Hospital, will be gratefully acknowledged.
A donation of £31 10s. constitutes a Life Governor, and an annual subscription of £3 3s. a Governor.
Subscriptions and donations will be received by the Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq., 20, Birchin-lane; Messrs. Barclay and Co.; Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.; Coutts and Co.; Drummond and Co.; Glyn, Halifax, and Co.; Hankey and Co.; Herries, Farquhar, and Co.; Ransom, and Co.; Williams, Deacon, and Co.; by Messrs. Rivington and Co., Waterloo-place; Hatchard and Co., Piccadilly; Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; and by the Secretaries
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Secretary.
Brompton, May, 1854. OSBORN P. CROSS, Secretary.

Now ready, price 2s.,
NEW READING CASES for PROTECTING the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during perusal.
PORTFOLIOS to contain Six Months' Numbers, 4s. each
CASES for BINDING the Volumes, 2s. 6d. each.
May be obtained at the Office, 198, Strand; and of all Booksellers.

DAILY PAPERS, 13s. per QUARTER.—The Daily News, Morning Chronicle, and Morning Advertiser, posted the day after publication, at 13s. per quarter; also the Globe, and Evening Sun, at 10s. per quarter, by A. CURTIS, General Newsagent, 27, Union-street, Bishopsgate.—Cash in advance, or reference in Town.

INSTITUTE of PHOTOGRAPHY, 179, REGENT-STREET.—Messrs. COCKE and CO. respectfully solicit the attention of Amateurs to the COLLODION prepared only by them from the formula of Mr. W. A. Delferier. This Collodion is superior to any other, and will not injure by keeping. Waxed, Iodized, and Albumenized Papers of the first quality; also Photographic Chemicals of every kind from their own Laboratory.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. The ALLOTMENT of the undermentioned ESTATES is fixed for the dates as follows:—
ST. MARGARET'S, near Richmond (Middlesex), WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th.
OATLANDS GRANGE, Weybridge (West Surrey), WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st.
ROUNDHILL PARK, Second Portion, Brighton (East Sussex), WEDNESDAY, JULY 12th.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.
33, Norfolk-street, Strand, May 17th, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. A Register of the RIGHTS of CHOICE for SALE is kept at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, for public inspection.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

Freehold Estate, near Hastings, Sussex, with immediate possession.—By FULLER and HORSEY, at the AUCTION MART, LONDON, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, at 12, in one lot,
FREEHOLD ESTATE, HASTINGS, for a residence or occupation; comprising BEECH FARM, a most compact shooting-box, with 55 acres of hop, pasture, and wood land, in high cultivation, delightfully situate in the parish of Hollington, between Battle and Hastings, a short drive from either of those places, and in the immediate vicinity of Beaufort and Crowhurst-parks, abounding with game, and in a neighbourhood celebrated for field-sports, commanding picturesque sea and land views of great extent and beauty, including Beachy Head and Pevensey Bay. The buildings have all been erected within a few years, in a most substantial manner, and are now in complete order. There is some fine timber on the estate, consisting of oak, chestnut, and larch; and the supply of water is abundant and of excellent quality. The new high road between Battle and Hastings passes the entrance-gate; and there are numerous sites on the estate admirably adapted for the erection of villas, which are much in request. The estate is freehold, and the land-tax and tithe do not exceed £14 per annum. To be viewed till the sale, by application on the premises, where Particulars may be had fourteen days previous to the sale; also at the Albion Hotel and Library, Hastings; at the George, Battle; the New Steyne Hotel and Library, Brighton; the Sussex Hotel and Library, Tunbridge Wells; of Messrs. Tooke and Co., Solicitors, 39, Bedford-row, London; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, London.

THE PRYOR'S BANK, at FULHAM.—A Delightful ELIZABETHIAN RESIDENCE, on the Banks of the Thames, adjoining the Grounds of the Bishop of London, held at only 8s. 10d. per annum; also, a Genteel RESIDENCE, adjoining, held at only 7s. 6d. per annum, with Lawns and fine Terrace-walks, fronting the Thames; the valuable LEASE, and the castle Fixtures and Dilapidations; Furniture in carved oak, fine old Portraits, and valuable contents, will be SOLD by AUCTION, upon the Premises, next Week, commencing THURSDAY NEXT, the 25th inst (unless an acceptable offer is made previously by private treaty); or the valuable Lease, with the Fittings and Furniture, may be taken in One Lot, optional with the purchaser. The Elizabethan Residence contains eleven sleeping-rooms, two spacious drawing-rooms, and gallery, boudoir, noble dining-room, and library, splendidly decorated and fitted with Gothic oak carvings of the period of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; hall, kitchen, and offices, coach-houses and three-stall stable, and out-buildings. The suites of rooms are adapted as well for the comforts of quiet life as for large receptions; and as a privacy to London readers this a most desirable opportunity to either a gentleman or gentlemen for occupation or investment. Printed particulars of Charles Gwaltin Jones, Esq., Solicitor, 11, Gray's-inn-square; and of Mr. Deacon, Auctioneer, 13, George-street, Hanover-square; also, on the premises.—N.B. Omnibuses pass Church-lane, Fulham (which is the nearest way to the House), every ten minutes; and the Property will be on private view on Monday, May 22nd, and following day. The Leases will be sold on the 25th inst., being the first day's sale.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE.—The OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE is definitely fixed to take place on SATURDAY, the 10th of JUNE, on which occasion her Majesty has graciously signified her intention of honouring the inauguration with her presence

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets may now be had at the Palace; at the Offices, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and 14 Regent-street; at the Brighton Railway Terminus, London-bridge; at Sams', 1, St. James's street; Mitchell's, Bond-street; Gunter's, Lowndes-street; Westerton's, Knightsbridge; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; Brill's Royal Baths, Brighton; Brooke's Office, Southampton; and at Messrs. Smith and Sons' Bookstalls on the Railways. Tickets to include conveyance by Railway can be had only at the Office of the Secretary to the Brighton Railway, London-bridge, and at 14, Regent-street.

HOLDERS of SEASON TICKETS ONLY will be admitted to the OPENING of the PALACE.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE, 1854.—It is intended to OPEN the CRYSTAL PALACE and PARK on the 10th of JUNE, after which they will be open Daily, Sundays excepted.
The following are the arrangements for the admission of the Public:—
FIVE SHILLING DAYS.—On Saturdays, the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, by tickets, of 5s. each; and by tickets to include conveyance by railway.
HALF-CROWN DAYS.—On Fridays, the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, by tickets, of 2s. 6d. each; and by tickets to include conveyance by railway.
SHILLING DAYS.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays will be Shilling Days. At the gates, a payment of One Shilling each will admit the public; or tickets, entitling the holder to admission to the Palace and Park, and also to conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway, from London-bridge Station to the Palace and back, will be issued at the following prices:—

Including first-class carriage	2s. 6d.
Including second ditto	2s. 0d.
Including third ditto	1s. 6d.

CHILDREN.—Children under twelve years of age will be admitted at half the above rates.
HOURS OF OPENING.—The Palace and Park will be opened on Mondays, at nine o'clock; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at ten o'clock, a.m.; and on Fridays and Saturdays at twelve o'clock; and close every day an hour before sunset.
SEASON TICKETS.—Season tickets are now issued at Two Guineas each, to admit the proprietor to the Palace and Park on the day of opening, and on all other days when the building is open to the public, up to 30th April, 1855.
No Season Ticket will be transferable, or available except to the person whose signature it bears.
FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.—Members of the same family who reside together have the privilege of taking season tickets for their own use, with or without railway conveyance, on the following reduced terms:—
On two tickets a discount of 10 per cent on the gross amount; three tickets, a discount of 15 per cent, four tickets, a discount of 20 per cent; and five tickets and upwards, a discount of 25 per cent. Families claiming the above privileges, and desirous to avail themselves of it, must apply on a prescribed form, which may be had at the Office, 3, Adelaide-place, and at the other offices for tickets. These tickets will be available only to the persons named in such application.
RAILWAY SEASON TICKETS, including conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway, from London-bridge to the Palace and back, are issued by the London and Brighton Company, at their Offices, London-bridge. Single tickets, £1 4s. each. Family tickets at the same reduction as above.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND BY-LAWS.—All the general provisions and regulations mentioned above are to be understood as being subservient to such special provisions, regulations, and by-laws on the part of the Railway Company and the Palace Company as may be found necessary to regulate the traffic and to meet special occasions and circumstances which may from time to time arise.
By order of the Board,
G. GROVE, Secretary.
Adelaide-place, London-bridge, May 11, 1854.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES OF FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.

Without Conveyance by Railway.		Including Conveyance by Railway.	
Two tickets	£3 16 0	Two tickets	£7 11 6
Three ,, ...	5 7 6	Three ,, ...	10 14 6
Four ,, ...	6 15 0	Four ,, ...	13 9 0
Five ,, ...	7 17 6	Five ,, ...	15 15 0
Six ,, ...	9 9 0	Six ,, ...	18 18 0
Seven ,, ...	11 0 6	Seven ,, ...	22 1 0
Eight ,, ...	12 12 0	Eight ,, ...	25 4 0
Nine ,, ...	14 3 6	Nine ,, ...	28 7 0
Ten ,, ...	15 15 0	Ten ,, ...	31 10 0

Note.—Applications for Family or other Season Tickets must be addressed to the Secretary, and accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of the tickets asked for, according to the above Schedule, in favour of George Fasson, 3, Adelaide-place. Cheques must be on a London banker, and be crossed with the words "Union Bank of London."
And no application, unless so accompanied, will be attended to.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE—To EXHIBITORS.—Parties who intend to have Engravings of their productions inserted in the forthcoming number of the ILLUSTRATED CRYSTAL PALACE GAZETTE, should communicate with the Publishers, A. and S. COCKSHAW, 6, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, at once. All the Engravings will be in the first style of the art, and will be accompanied by a description.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PER-SPECTIVE GLASSES, indispensable to all visitors. These extraordinary little glasses (introduced at the Exhibition of 1851), though scarcely larger than your thumb, yet possess such wonderful power and clearness as to show objects distinctly at the distance of a mile. Not only will they be found invaluable for viewing the interior of the Crystal Palace, but also for the magnificent scenery of the surrounding country. Price 10s. 6d. each. To be had of the appointed agents; viz., Sams's Library, 1, St. James's-street; Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Westerton's, Hyde-park-corner; or will be sent, post free, on receipt of stamps or money order, payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 45, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

SYDENHAM PALACE.—PERFUMERY.—STURROCK and SON'S Counter, No. 6, South-west Gallery (immediately above the Pompeian Court).—S. and Son's celebrated Articles for the Toilet. Her Majesty's Perfumers for Scotland.—123, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; 33, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and at Sydenham Palace, London.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
On Saturday, May 27th, Enlarged to Sixteen Pages, No. 9 of
THE ILLUSTRATED CRYSTAL PALACE GAZETTE, containing highly-finished Engravings of
Arabesque Pattern, from the Pompeian Court.
The Farnese Hall.
Ghiberti Gates, from the Mediæval Court.
Group of Leopards Fighting.
Ground-plan of the Palace, &c., &c., &c.
The large amount of public favour which the "Gazette" has already attained, induces the Proprietors to spare neither expense nor labour in rendering it worthy of the magnificent creation which it is intended to illustrate and describe. While its chief aim is to record and portray, from time to time, and in popular language, aided by the pencil and the graver of first-rate artists, the wonders of science and art enshrined therein—subordinate to this, and with a view to secure for the Journal a hearty welcome in every family circle, a series of Papers on the Fine Arts, Natural History, Science, Mechanics, Architecture, Floriculture, and other topics, by eminent writers, will appear in its pages; rendering it at once the most beautiful, interesting, useful, and cheap periodical of the day.
Price Twopence. Per Quart r, stamped (paid in advance), 5s. 6d.; Half-year, 10s. 6d. Single Copies forwarded per post, on receipt of three stamps. May be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen. Post-office orders payable to the Publishers, A. and S. COCKSHAW, Ludgate-hill.

CRYSTAL PALACE, 1854.
GENERAL PUBLICATIONS.
Preparing for Publication, and will be issued on the Day of Opening, the following
GUIDES and HANDBOOKS,
Illustrative of the Contents of the Exhibition:—
1. GENERAL GUIDE-BOOK to the PALACE and PARK. With numerous Illustrations. By SAMUEL PHILLIPS.
2. HANDBOOK to the EGYPTIAN COURT. With Illustrations. By OWEN JONES and SAMUEL SHARPE.
3. HANDBOOK to the GREEK COURT. With Illustrations. By GEORGE SCHARF, jun.
4. HANDBOOK to the ROMAN COURT. With Illustrations. By GEORGE SCHARF, jun.
5. HANDBOOK to the ALHAMBRA COURT. With Illustrations. By OWEN JONES.
6. HANDBOOK to the NINEVEH COURT. With Illustrations. By A. H. LAYARD, M.P.
7. HANDBOOK to the BYZANTINE COURT. With Illustrations. By M. DIGBY WYATT and J. B. WARING.
8. HANDBOOK to the MEDIÆVAL COURT. With Illustrations. By M. DIGBY WYATT and J. B. WARING.
9. HANDBOOK to the RENAISSANCE COURT. With Illustrations. By M. DIGBY WYATT and J. B. WARING.
10. HANDBOOK to the ITALIAN COURT. With Illustrations. By M. DIGBY WYATT and J. B. WARING.
11. HANDBOOK to the POMPEIAN COURT. With Illustrations. By GEORGE SCHARF, jun.
12. HANDBOOK to the SCHOOLS of MODERN SCULPTURE. By Mrs JAMESON.
13. HOW to SEE the SCULPTURE in the CRYSTAL PALACE. By RAFFAELE MONTI.
14. The PORTRAIT GALLERY of the CRYSTAL PALACE. Described by SAMUEL PHILLIPS.
15. HANDBOOK to the ETHNOLOGICAL and ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS. With Illustrations. By Professor EDWARD FORBES and Dr. LATHAM.
16. The EXTINCT ANIMALS and GEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIBED. With Plan and Drawings. By Professor OWEN.
17. The CRYSTAL PALACE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.
These Books, written in a popular style, with a strictly instructive and educational aim, are to be published separately, at a very low price, in order to bring them within the reach of all visitors.
Advertisements for one or all of these Publications, will be received, from this date, by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Printers and Publishers to the Crystal Palace Company, at their Office, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; where all necessary information relating to these Works may be obtained.

AUSTRALIA, &c.—The following fine first-class SHIPS will be quickly despatched, as under—

Ships.	Captains.	Tons Regstr	Destination.
Burgomeester Van Reenen (new)	Van Kuffeler ..	525	Melbourne
Jacobus	Van Loon ..	324	Portland Bay
Cherusker (regular trader)	J. Anderson ..	669	Sydney
St. Esprit (new)	J. E. Caffarena	287	Geelong
Catherina	P. Petersen ..	264	Rio Janeiro

Loading in the London Docks.
For freight or passage apply to J. G. Marzetti and Sons, Vine-street, America-square.

ADELAIDE, PORT PHILIP, SYDNEY.—PASSENGERS and GOODS LANDED at Melbourne free. Steerage, £45; Cabin on Deck, £25 to £30; Intermediate, £15 to £20. No steerage. Children half-price. Immediate berths, per first-class ships. Apply to WM. BARNETT and CO., 25, Philpot-lane, London, Merchants, Colonial, shipping, and General Agents.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—These celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MELBOURNE, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, and Launceston. They are all first-class, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cash orders issued in Australia from £1 upwards, and parcels forwarded. Apply to John Jaffrays and Co., Great St. Helens, London; or to the owners, James Baines and Co., Cork-street, Liverpool.

THE MAIL STEAM-SHIP for AUSTRALIA, JUNE 4, 1854. The magnificent Screw Steam-ship LADY JOCELYN, 1800 tons, another of the fine fleet belonging to the General Screw Steam Shipping Navigation Company, will be despatched with her Majesty's Mails for ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and SIDNEY, on the 4th JUNE next. This truly noble ship has maintained her high reputation for rapid sailing and punctuality, and is a sister ship to the Argo, which has made the quickest voyage to and from Australia of any ship up to this time. The Lady Jocelyn has been employed carrying the Mails to and from England and Calcutta; and, after a voyage of about 27,000 miles, calling at seven ports outward, and eight homeward, has reached Plymouth two days before her time; and, from her superior sailing and steaming qualities, it may be fairly assumed that she will make the run to Australia in sixty days. Rates of Passage from Thirty to One Hundred Guineas. Full particulars as to freight and passage money, at the Company's Offices, 27, Cannon-street, London.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE.—ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—One of this Company's Steamers will leave Southampton on the 9th of every Month, with Mails, Passengers, &c., for MADEIRA, Teneriffe, St. Vincent, (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, and from thence by branch steamer to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, returning by the same route to Southampton.
Particulars as to rates of Fares, Freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices in London, or at Southampton; from Robert Hesketh, Esq., the Company's Superintendent of the Cargo Department, where parcels, packages, and publications will be received for Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro—freight being prepaid.
Goods taken on moderate freights outward to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and homeward from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Teneriffe, and Madeira.
Passengers are recommended to make early application for securing proper berths.
Return tickets issued, available for twelve months, with an abatement of 25 per cent on the passage-money.
53, Moorgate-street. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

BLACK STAR LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.
LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE.—To SAIL, in MAY, the celebrated strong Clipper-ship INVINCIBLE, 1759 tons register, 3000 tons burthen, J. JOHNSON, Commander.—This celebrated strong Clipper-ship has accomplished several of the shortest passages ever recorded in naval history; and being fitted in the most superb manner possible with a view to the attainment of comfort and thorough ventilation, together with a most excellent scale of diet, will be found one of the best ships ever despatched to the Australian colonies. Every possible means will be taken to give the voyage more the character of a pleasure trip than otherwise. She will carry chess, draughts and backgammon boards, as well as a full band of music. State-rooms for married families, single ladies, and single gentlemen, as the case may be, can be fitted to suit their own taste, without any extra charge, provided a few days' notice is given. The spacious promenade deck, which is free from every obstruction, will be found one of the most desirable features in the ship's excellence as a passenger conveyance. The Captain is a gentleman of the highest talent and experience, and has ever been distinguished for his generous devotion to the welfare of his passengers. A fully qualified Surgeon will be taken; and the entire arrangement conducted under the inspection of her Majesty's Emigration officer.
Passages secured, and other information obtained, on application to HENRY THOMAS and CO., 44, Dale-street, Liverpool.

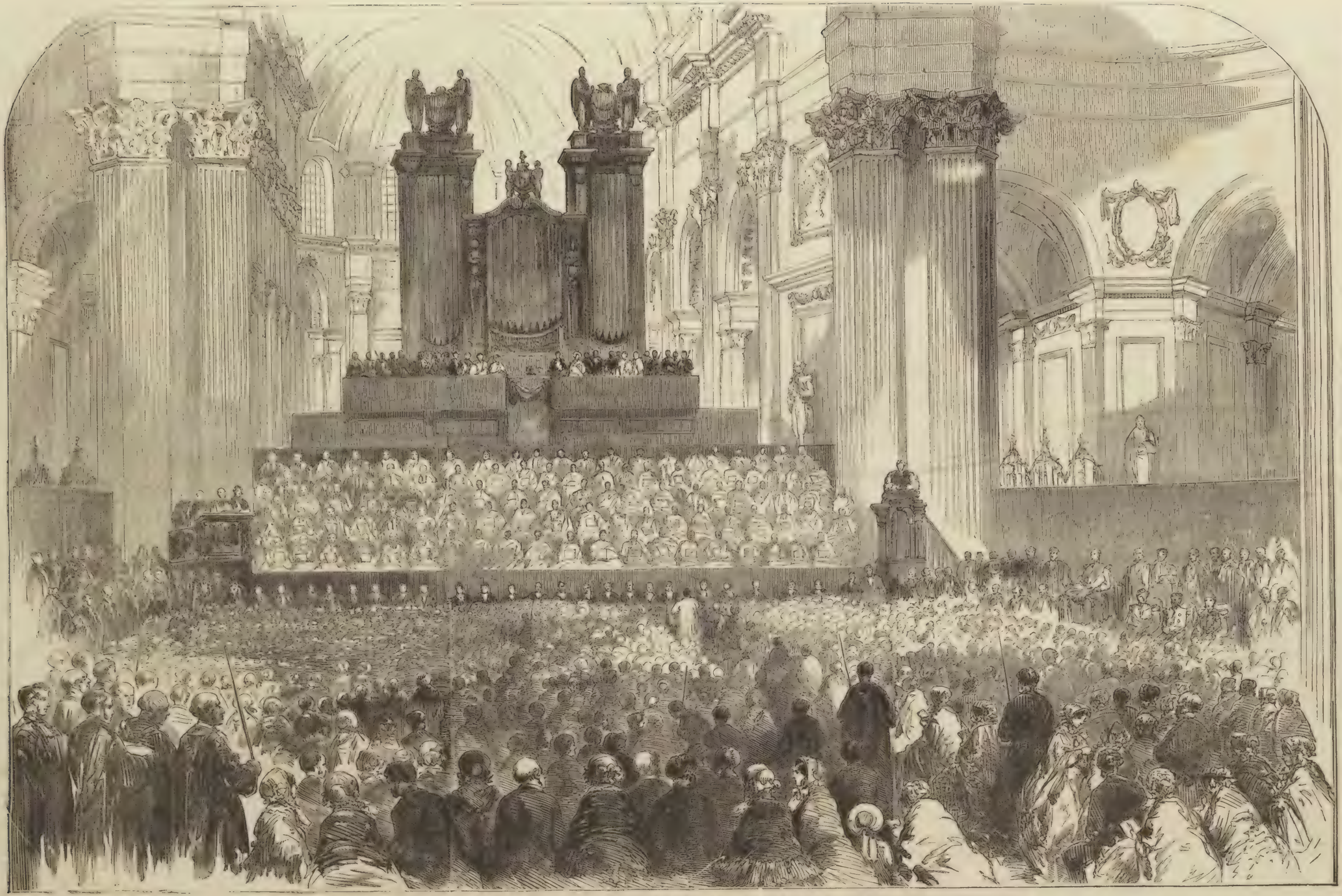
THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The prices of COALS brought to London by this Railway have been reduced, and are at present as under:—

	Delivered within five miles of the Station.
FROM THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.	
House Coals, Best Quality.	s. d.
Lambton's Wallsend, screened	24 0 per ton.
Primdons' Hartlepool Wall's End, screened ..	23 6 ,,
Adelaide Tees Wall's End, screened	23 0 ,,
FROM THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL FIELD.	
House Coals, Best Quality.	
Silkstone, screened	21 6 ,,
House Coals, Second Quality.	
Elsecar, soft, screened	20 0 ,,
Steam or Furnace Coals.	
Elsecar Hard	21 0 ,,
Whitwood	20 6 ,,

Orders can now be promptly executed.
Beyond five miles from the King's-Cross Station, 1s. per ton per mile extra, for cartage. Cash to be paid on giving the order, or on delivery.
The only office for Coals brought to London by the Great Northern Railway is within this station, and care should be taken to address orders to Mr. HERBERT CLARKE, sole Agent for the sale of Coals consigned to the King's-cross Station, or to the Secretary.
By order, J. R. MOWATT, Secretary.
King's-cross Station, London, May 8, 1854.

COALS, 19s. per TON, BEST, SCREENED.—The OXFORD, WORCESTER, and WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY COMPANY are now prepared to supply the best STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE-COALS (selected for the London Market) at 19s. per ton, delivered within four miles of the Kensington Railway Station. Cash on delivery. Small (very strong and serviceable for furnaces and machinery), 13s. per ton, delivered. Orders to be addressed to Mr. PHILLIPS, at the Company's Offices, 29, Great George-street, Westminster. By order, NOEL THOMAS SMITH, Sec.

THE PERMANENT WAY



FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—(SEE PAGE 466.)

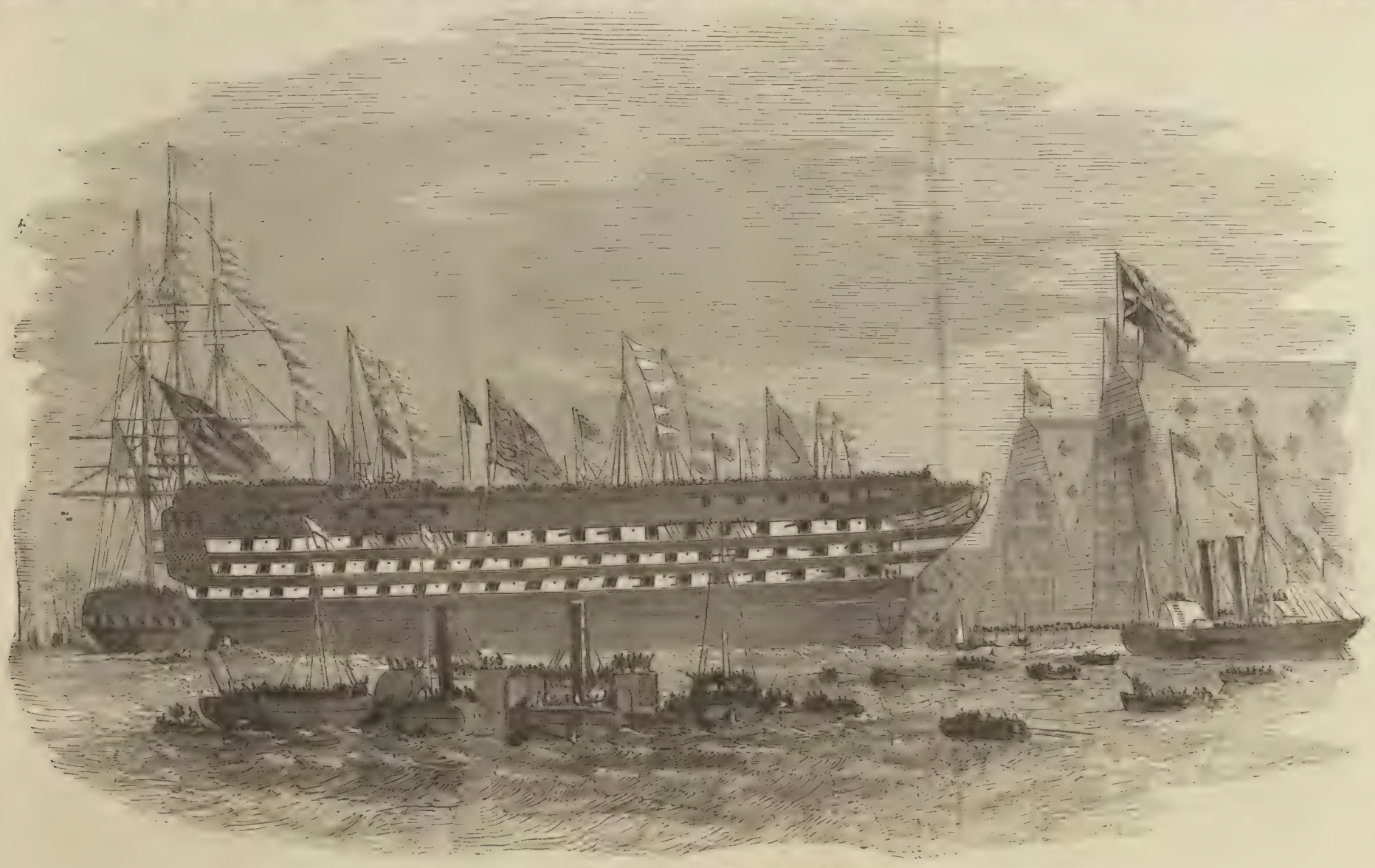
LAUNCH OF THE "ROYAL ALBERT," AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.



HER MAJESTY NAMING "THE ROYAL ALBERT."

The *Royal Albert* was safely launched from Woolwich Dockyard, on Saturday, in the presence of the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Royal family, the Court, the foreign Ministers, the members of the Legislature, the naval and military authorities, and an assemblage, ashore and afloat, of at least 100,000 spectators. The morning gave promise of a brilliant, unclouded day—such a day as of itself, at this season, makes the river irresistibly attractive to Londoners. Towards noon it became rather overcast, and there were indications of a thunder shower; but it happily passed off. Before ten o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening of the gates, the dockyard was besieged by thousands of ticket-holders, and others not so fortunately situated, and long lines of carriages extended almost the whole distance from New-cross up to the dockyard gates. At length, however, the gates were passed, and holders of "A, B, C," and numerous other alphabetical tickets, wended their way amid long avenues of store yards, and huge piles of timbers, to their appointed places. Around the slip in which lay the gigantic hull, were erected, in the form of a spacious amphitheatre, a series of booths, capable of accommodating at least ten thousand persons. Each of the booths was distinguished by a letter legibly painted in white upon a ground of the same colour as the ticket, an arrangement by which an immense amount of confusion was saved to the visitors. Here were seated, in spaces set apart for each, and proceeding from left to right, in the order stated, the Foreign Ambassadors, the members of the two Houses of Parliament, the Cabinet Ministers, the general visitors, the army and navy, the Admiralty, and the officers of the dockyard, of Whitehall, and Somerset-house, with their friends. By the excellent arrangements of the authorities, and by the unwearied exertions of Mr. Malalieu, the Police Superintendent of the district, spectators who had reserved seats were enabled to reach them without any inconvenience or confusion; and the claims of the multitude were not disregarded, as after eleven o'clock the dockyard gates were thrown open to them, and leave afforded to the first comers to occupy the best places they could select.

As the hour approached for the Queen's arrival, every point whence a view of the launch could be obtained was crowded. The house-tops overlooking that part of the river were manned, and even on the Essex shore a multitude of spectators had assembled. Punctual, as usual, to a minute, the Royal carriages, with their cavalry escort, reached the dockyard at one o'clock precisely. A guard of honour, composed of the Royal Marines, was drawn up and presented arms. The gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy were also present, and, with Captain Eardley Wilmot at their head, saluted as the Queen passed. The factory store-room, at the south end of which her Majesty alighted, was lined on either side by 800 boys from the Greenwich Naval Schools, who raised their shrill cheers as she passed through them. From land and water the strains of the National Anthem now resounded. Her Majesty was received on alighting by Commodore Shepherd, Superintendent of the Yard; the Surveyor-General of the Navy, Sir Baldwin Walker; Sir James Graham, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Admiral Berkeley, and the other Lords of the Admiralty. The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent accompanied her Majesty, who was also attended by several ladies of her Court, and of the great officers of the household. The illustrious party were immediately conducted to a covered daïs, tastefully decorated with flowers, and overlooking the river on the west or left side of the slip. Here a short pause ensued while the animated water pageant was sur-



"THE ROYAL ALBERT."—BROADSIDE VIEW.

veyed, and the thousands of spectators afloat, cheering vociferously all the time, opened up a passage, enabling the huge war steamer, when launched, to swing stern foremost up the river with the flowing tide. In a species of semi-state the Royal party then proceeded by a reserved passage along the west side of the slip to a raised platform, covered with scarlet cloth, at the ship's bow. The Commodore-Superintendent led the way; then came the Marquis of Abercorn and the Marquis of Breadalbane in their official capacities. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, advanced next; behind them came the other members of the Royal family; the ladies of the Court, the Lords of the Admiralty, and other distinguished persons in attendance. The great assemblage of spectators on their right, representing the rank, the intelligence, and, it may be fairly added, the beauty of the country, rose to receive and cheer them; while on their left towered the mighty fabric of the war-steamer. Arrived at the platform, Sir James Graham presented Commodore Shepherd, the Superintendent of the Dockyard, to her Majesty; who, after examining an elegant oak hammer and chisel made from a piece of the timber of Nelson's ship *Victory*, and used for the purpose of dividing the cord of the dog-shores, came forward to the bows of the ship, where the Master Shipwright, Mr. Rice, having been introduced to her Majesty, presented her with a bottle of wine, covered with lace and decorated at either end with the rose, shamrock, and thistle: it was suspended horizontally, so that, if lifted or allowed to swing by its own gravity, it would be dashed against the bow. This was, however, not properly pointed out to her Majesty, who, standing at some distance off, threw the bottle twice without hitting the stem; but a brief explanation from the Master Shipwright enabled her to perfect the rites of naval baptism on the *Royal Albert*. She appeared much amused at this incident herself, and laughed heartily when it was over. The Royal party having returned to their original station overlooking the river with the same observances as accompanied their advance from it, the preparations for the launch immediately commenced.

Now came the anxious time for Mr. M'Pherson Rice, the able Master Shipwright of the yard. It was on the 26th of August, 1842, one of the anniversaries of Prince Albert's birthday, that the keel of the mighty war steamer was laid. Designed, and in some measure constructed, by his predecessor, Mr. Lang, the task of completing her devolved upon him only in April, 1853. What if all was not right, if the launch could not be effected, or any accident took place? Time was when such operations were attended with much difficulty and danger; when in France, for example, it was the custom to employ convicts in the work, and to give them their liberty if they escaped with life; but in this, as in other respects, the science of naval architecture has made immense progress of late, and the only anxiety now felt on occasions of the kind is that naturally arising, however confident one may be of the result, from the size of the vessel to be run off the slip. A ship like the *Royal Albert*, of nearly 4000 tons burden, 272 feet in length, sixty-one feet broad, and sixty-six deep, is no ordinary mass to move, however favourable the circumstances. But in less than ten minutes after her Majesty had retired from the platform to her seat, the launch was effected in slow and beautiful style, Mr. Rice most wisely adopting the plan of launching the gigantic vessel by the blocks, instead of by the dog-shores; for, when a vessel begins to draw and press upon the dog-shores, it is not possible to retain her—as in the case of the *Rosewen*, a few years since, which launched herself an hour before the appointed time; and the pressure is some times so enormous on the detaining shores that they cannot be struck away, but have to be chopped—an expedient attended with great danger. The bands on the river and in the dockyard struck up "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen" promiscuously, in the excitement of the moment. There was waving of hats and handkerchiefs, too, in abundance; and many a fervent wish arose that so proud a ship might be fortunate and victorious. The mingled majesty and ease with which she moved into the water were indescribably imposing. She took possession of the river, cleared away a path for herself on its breast with a native inborn authority, and became at once a Triton among the minnows of small craft around her. Of all the great sights with which the progress of mechanical invention has rendered the present age familiar, there is none, perhaps, superior to that which is presented by the launch of a first-rate man-of-war; and of the thousands who witnessed that spectacle on Saturday, there were few whose hearts did not involuntarily echo the benediction of the Queen, who, in christening her, said, with emphasis, "Success to the Royal Albert." (*See the large Illustrations at pages* 460, 461.)

Immediately after the launch the Queen and Royal Family entered their carriages, and quitted the dockyard amid the same demonstrations of loyalty as greeted them on their arrival. The immense crowd of spectators also gradually dispersed.

With the number of fine ships that are annually turned off the stocks on the Thames, there was nothing in the mere operation of the launch on Saturday that need have excited any extraordinary degree of interest; but when one takes into consideration the dimensions of the *Royal Albert*, and other details connected with her construction, a material difference arises. She is no long-backed, narrow, thin-sided swimmer of the seas, built for speed in mercantile adventure, but a veritable floating fortress, in which the honour and might of Old England may be confidently embarked. Her proportions, her armament, and her propelling power place her on an equality with the great *Duke of Wellington*. Twenty years ago the *Caledonia* was considered a model: she carried 120 guns; her length was 205 feet; her burden about 2750 tons; while the weight of her broadside of metal was about 1750 lb. The *Royal Albert* is the latest effort of naval science; and it is only by comparing her side by side with a line-of-battle ship of a former period, that we can fully estimate her gigantic size or tremendous power. If the thing were practicable, there would be no difficulty as regards space in placing the *Caledonia* in her hold. The extreme length of the *Royal Albert* is 272 (feet about eight feet shorter than the *Duke of Wellington*), and her extreme breadth 61 feet; her burden is 3760 tons, and the weight of her broadside of metal more than four times that of the *Victory*, and more than double that of the *Caledonia*, or close upon 4000 lbs. The mere weight of timber and iron in her hull alone is 3200 tons; and, when thoroughly fitted and equipped, the weight is no less than 5500 tons.

Her armament will be arranged as follows:—On the lower deck there will be ten 8-inch guns for firing shells or hollow shot, and twenty-six long 32-pounder guns. On the middle deck will be six 8 inch guns, and thirty 32 pounders. On the main deck, thirty-eight 32-pounders, and on the upper deck twenty 32-pounders. On the forecastle there will be a 68-pounder gun, mounted on a pivot, and this last will be one of the most formidable of all. The gun will weigh five tons, and will throw a solid iron shot of 68 lb. weight a distance of three miles. If any one has stood upon the platform of a battery when heavy guns have been fired, he must have witnessed how, after a few discharges, the massive granite and the solidly-knitted oak and iron framework has been shaken and dislocated by the force of the concussion, and he can fancy what must be the strength of the timbers of a man-of-war when a whole tier or broadside of these guns is discharged at once.

On Monday the *Royal Albert* arrived at Sheerness from Woolwich at 11.45 a.m., in tow of the steam-vessels *African* and *Adder*, with the steam-vessel *Monkey* in attendance. On the magnificent ship rounding the Garrison Point, the flood-tide was making very strong, and gave her through the water so much way that both steam-vessels were obliged to reverse their engines for some time to check her speed; and, by the judicious management of the officers in charge, she was safely anchored off the dockyard, preparatory to her being taken into the basin and dock.

THE GOLDSMITHS' AND JEWELLERS' ANNUITY INSTITUTION ASYLUM.

On Monday, the first Anniversary Festival of the foundation of this Institution was celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern: John Brown, Esq., presided, and was supported by about 200 gentlemen, chiefly in the trades for whose benefit the Asylum has been founded. After dinner, a considerable sum was subscribed by the company, and the proceedings were altogether highly satisfactory. As the Asylum has been established upon a plan differing in an important respect from a general "charity," it may be interesting to detail its rise and progress.

The Annuity Institution originated from the benevolent exertions of several of the most active members of the Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' trades, in the year 1827, when a society was organised to grant assistance to the most meritorious members by way of a small annuity; and, to make the undertaking as nearly self-supporting as possible, the yearly payment that should qualify for a vote was fixed as low as 5s. This not only enlisted the support of the very numerous body, any of whom might themselves fall into need of its assistance, but also awakened the sympathies and contributions of some of the more wealthy members of the trades.

With such encouragement, in 1837, at a general meeting of the subscribers, it was resolved to add, under proper regulations, an Asylum Fund, by which Almshouses should be provided for the needy. A committee was thenceforth appointed; and, having so far proceeded in their good work as to purchase a piece of land, and to retain about £1000 towards an Asylum fund, they made an urgent appeal to the great body of the trades; and the requisite fund being raised, the foundation-stone of the Asylum was laid in May, last year, upon the west side of Manor-road, South Hackney.



GOLDSMITHS' AND JEWELLERS' ASYLUM, MANOR-ROAD, SOUTH HACKNEY.

The Asylum, of which we engrave the façade, has been ably designed by Mr. W. P. Griffith, F.S.A., in the Tudor style; and constructed of malm bricks, with Caen stone dressings; the central octagonal pinnacle is of Anstone stone. The roofs are high spanned, and covered with Bangor slates. The chimney shafts are lofty, and diagonally clustered upon a square base, forming a prominent feature. The central tablet, having a label with foliated bosses, contains a quotation from Psalm 71, v. 9, "Cast me not off in the time of old age; forsake me not when my strength faileth." Then follow the names of the trustees and officers. The buildings accommodate sixteen pensioners, the arrangements being on the principle of the Poor Brothers in the Charterhouse. In the rear, and attached to the dwellings are wash-houses, possessing a constant supply of water. It is gratifying to add that the Asylum has been chiefly raised by the working community of the trades, and, with few exceptions, supported by them. Since 1827 seventy-four annuitants have benefited by pensions of £15 to males and £10 to females, annually; altogether £5000 has been expended in annuities only, and at the present time nineteen persons are annually relieved, at a cost of £245.

Last year the funds increased upwards of £400. The contract for the building was £1667, and there was recently wanting about £400 to complete it. The subscriptions at the festival on Monday will largely aid this object; and the committee earnestly hope that, the greater part of the good work being done, the benevolent public will enable them to achieve the rest.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, EVERTON.

On Tuesday week this handsome edifice, recently erected in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. The foundation-stone was laid in May, 1852; and the Church was opened on August 31, 1853. It is situate in Audley-street, Everton, a little to the east of Everton-road, upon a piece of ground generously presented by two gentlemen, and bounded on the north by Breck-road. It is in the midst of a thickly-peopled and rapidly-increasing neighbourhood, and has been erected to supply the urgent demand for increased church accommodation in that district of Everton, as well as the neighbouring township, bordering upon West Derby. Some years ago the then Bishop of the diocese licensed the Sunday-school, in Mill-road, Everton, for the performance of Divine Service, which had regularly taken place since that period, under the auspices of the late Rev. R. P. Buddicum, M.A., and the present highly-esteemed Incumbent and Curate of St. George's, Everton, the Rev. W. W. Ewbank and the Rev. J. Macnaught; but the accommodation in the school having been found altogether inadequate to the increasing population of the district, an effort was made to erect a new church for the accommodation of the inhabitants; and, by the unwearied exertions of several gentlemen, who have taken a lively interest in the undertaking—more particularly the Rev. J. Macnaught, Thomas Darnley Anderson, Esq., and Netlam Tory, Esq.—it was brought to a successful issue.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, EVERTON.

The style of architecture is the Decorated, from the designs of Mr. Raffles Brown, architect, of Liverpool. The interior consists of a centre, and two side aisles—the latter terminating with north and south transepts. On each side of the centre aisle is a series of arches, rising from light columns of polished granite. There are no galleries in the Church, except those in the transepts. The organ is placed on the ground floor, and enclosed within a small archway, on the north side of the approaches to the communion table; stalls for the choristers being placed on each side, in front of the altar. There is accommodation for 1200 worshippers, all in pews, with sittings of equal comfort. The sittings are arranged in five classes, the last two of which comprehend 408 entirely free for ever; and also 250 sittings, which are let at an annual rent of five shillings each.

There is a fund for the endowment and repair of the Church, provided also by voluntary subscription. Application will immediately be made to the Church Building Commissioners to assign an ecclesiastical district to the Church. The Rev. John Macnaught has been licensed to the perpetual curacy.

SCHOMBERG-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.

We have occasionally illustrated some of the great emporiums of useful, elegant, and fashionable textile fabrics, which, in the extent and importance of their operations, and the completeness and liberality of their arrangements, are amongst the true wonders of London. In Number 675, for example, we depicted one of the vast warehouses in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, whence are distributed throughout England, and throughout the world, those articles of drapery in which English housewives take so much delight. We described the palatial warerooms for receiving goods, the giant cranes for lifting them, the counting-houses for taking orders, the offices for sale and distribution, the regiments of travellers, the brigades of assistants, and the army of porters who assist in this distribution.

Schomberg-house, the subject of the accompanying Illustrations, presents a different aspect. Here all is elegance and refined taste. The silk mercer here is a fine artist. India, China, France, and England pour forth their various stores for his approval. This renowned *Maison de Mode*, has for a century, or more, held, in relation to the British Court and aristocracy, almost the same position as that occupied for some fifty years by Longchamps in the regards of the fair leaders of Parisian fashions. Where George III. was wont to come shopping with his daughters, haply, in our own day, may be seen his descendants, admiring the elegant display of multi-coloured textures submitted to their inspection, and gratified in observing the success with which mere men of business contrive to make the fleeting fancies of the season contribute to the encouragement and permanent advantage of British industry. On a former occasion, and before the completion of that work of restoration, alteration, and internal and external improvement which has made this establishment one of the most remarkable examples of the enterprise of metropolitan traders, we alluded to the historical associations connected with the place itself—to the names of eminence and celebrity, whose residence has identified it with memories of the most interesting nature. The building in its present state, comprises a series of arrangements so complete in design, so judicious in disposition and classification, that the most irksome of the conditions—(viz., those of perplexing research and unsatisfactory inquiry)—which in the old times, formed so great a drawback from the pleasure of "shopping," are absolutely done away with. At a single *coup-d'œil*, the fair visitor may make herself aware of what are to be the fashions of the ensuing year; and the utmost requirements of curiosity may be gratified by a half-hour agreeably spent in the noble suite of apartments of which our Engravings give only a partial view.

There are persons who, looking at the gorgeous dresses of a Drawingroom, or perusing the description of such sumptuous and brilliant fancy costumes as those displayed, for example, at the French Ambassador's Ball, will invidiously complain of the luxury of the rich, and point to "rags and starvation" as a painful contrast to robes of tulle, and golden tissues, and soft cashmeres. But the proprietors of the Pall-Mall repertoire, whence have proceeded so many of the fine fabrics of which these flowing costumes were composed, could probably tell that many homes were made happy, that many smiling faces were



SCHOMBERG-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.—THE SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

brought round the chearful board, that many hearts were lightened, and industry rewarded, by the employment afforded, through themselves, to the industrious, by that Drawingroom and that Ball. All is not frivolous that is fashionable, nor extravagant that is sumptuous.

Thoughts like these are naturally suggested by the spectacle witnessed in the interior of Schomberg-house, thronged as it is by visitants of the highest rank and most refined taste. Nor is the sense of sight less gratified than the imagination. Colours the brightest—hues the most fleeting, seized and fixed as if a rainbow could be photographed—shades the most delicate—fabrics really strong, yet in appearance of the airiest—flowers of undying bloom—laces of a fineness that would seem hardly able to bear the sighing of a summer wind—and last, not least, that exquisite creation of Irish industry, the guipure, which bids fair to excel those marvels in lace work that have hitherto rendered the wardrobe chests of old Spanish families the envy of many a modern courtier;—all these afford proofs, gratifying alike to patriotism and good taste, of the semi-miraculous progress which has been of late years achieved in the most elegant and intricate departments of manufacturing ingenuity. To realise the full extent of this progress and these improvements, it is necessary to view them where alone they are to be found in the fullness of perfection and variety, viz., at some depository of "fashion," conducted on the largest and grandest scale, and the resources of which enable its managers to command, at the earliest moment, the best specimens of the products of the industrial capacity of all countries.



SCHOMBERG-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.—THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.



THE BAL COSTUME AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY, ALBERT-GATE HOUSE.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE FRENCH EMBASSY.



HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT WALEWSKI, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—FROM THE PICTURE BY MITTEZ.



THE COUNTESS WALEWSKI.—FROM THE PICTURE BY MITTEZ.

No gathering of the world of fashion for a long time past has created so great a sensation as that produced by the *Bal Costumé* given by the French Ambassador, at Albert-gate House, on the night of Friday, the 12th instant. The circumstance of a British Sovereign paying a visit of friendship to the Minister of another Power was of so unusual a character as to excite a more than ordinary degree of public interest. As was appositely observed by a daily contemporary, "there was a deep and solemn significancy in this memorable demonstration. It indicated the force and constancy of the mutual resolution of the two great nations of civilisation to stand by each other in the holy and righteous undertaking upon which they have entered—to fight, with all the energy which the consciousness of right can convey, the battle of truth, justice



BAL COSTUME AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY.

and honour; and to check, once and for all future time, the further progress of that baleful 'hereditary policy' which, for a century and a half, has menaced the peace of the world. The event formed, in short, the public consummation of that auspicious union between Great Britain and France, in the perpetuation of which the welfare of all humanity is concerned; and it is, therefore, with an emotion which no mere meeting of 'rank and fashion' could excite, that her Majesty's visit to the Count Walewski will be regarded by the French people as well as by the English."

The public did not fail to give due weight to considerations of this character. Interest and expectancy were excited to their utmost tension; and from an early hour on the evening of Friday the approaches to the French Embassy were thronged by multitudes of persons belonging in great part to a social status much higher than that usually predicable of a street crowd. By the time the lamps were lighted, the High-street of Knightsbridge, as well as that portion of the Park in the immediate vicinity of the mansion, presented a singularly gay and animated appearance.

Immediately above the portico of the Embassy a pavilion had been erected, the entire wall of which was converted into a gigantic illumination. On one side were the Royal initials, "V. A.," and on the other the Imperial monogram, "N.," each in a laurelled circle of twelve feet in diameter. Above and between both were two crowns, surmounted by a star in the centre of nine feet in diameter. The preparations in the interior were so well managed as to be brought to a close early in the afternoon. At eight o'clock the whole was illuminated; and now was first seen in all its brilliancy the full effect of the splendid *tout ensemble* which had been so sedulously elaborated in honour of the Royal visit. However opinions may vary as to the architectural taste exhibited in the construction of "the tall house at the corner," the mansion, it must be confessed, is about as ill adapted as possible to the convenient reception and accommodation of a large number of guests. As compared with the elevation, its ground area is most scanty; and a disproportionate extent is taken up by the staircase. The best possible use, however, was made of such opportunities, whether for comfort or display, as existed. The staircase itself was beautifully lighted and decorated, and the arrangements of the supper-room, ball-room, and retiring-rooms, were elaborately complete—in the former, a sculptured group, representing an allegory of France and England in characteristic attitudes, from the design of Mr. Evan Thomas, and invoking, and reiterating the solemn aspiration of Lord John Russell, "God defend the right," had a pleasing effect. The library, a small and compact apartment, was tastefully laid out for the special use of her Majesty and the Royal family.

A perfect refinement of skilful ingenuity had been successfully exercised in imparting to the ball-room that air of spacious magnificence which its narrow proportions seemed to forbid. Never was illusion more complete and gratifying. Drapery, paintings, mirrors, and every accessory of ornamentation were so happily disposed that the visitor might almost imagine himself in one of the noble saloons which form the boast of the most princely palaces in the great capitals of Europe. Full-length portraits of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of France, by Winterhalter, which had been forwarded from Paris on the day preceding, specially to grace the occasion, were conspicuous amongst the ornaments of this room.

With judicious regard to the space at command, the number of invitations had been limited to 500, and very little pressure or inconvenient crowding was experienced. At nine o'clock the carriages began to set down; and by ten o'clock (the hour of the Queen's arrival) the visitors were in readiness to receive her Majesty, who was greeted with stentorian cheering by the multitude without. The Queen, who looked in excellent health and spirits, was received, on alighting from her carriage, by the Ambassador and the Countess Walewski, accompanied by the Secretaries to the Embassy, M. Ch. Baudin and M. Jules de Saux, and entered the mansion resting on the arm of his Excellency, the Prince Consort leading the Countess Walewski. The Duchess of Sutherland and the Viscountess Jocelyn were in attendance. Her Majesty was attired in a costume of great elegance, the prevailing colour of which was pink. Upon her head she wore a diamond tiara, and the same precious stones were scattered profusely over the dress. The Prince Consort wore his full military uniform as Field Marshal. After a short pause the Royal party ascended to the ball-room, the orchestra, under the direction of M. Emile Laurent, playing the National Anthem. The Queen, with her illustrious relatives, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, having taken their seats on the daïs, the guests defiled before her Majesty. And now approached the grand event of the fête—the entrance of the four fancy quadrilles. The first was the Spanish Quadrille, led by the Countess of Wilton, and composed of the following ladies and gentlemen:—

PINK.

Lady Georgiana Lygon.	Capt. Streatfield.
Lady Selina Meade.	Hon. Arthur Egerton.
Lady Katherine Grey Egerton.	Viscount Elmley.
Lady Alice Egerton.	Hon. Francis Stonor.
Lady Blanche Egerton.	Mr. John Blackburne.
Hon. Blanche de Ros.	Mr. Francis Thynne.

BLUE.

Lady Mary Cecil	Mr. Gilbert Heathcote.
Lady Arabella Sackville West.	Mr. H. D. Magens.
Lady Margaret Butler.	Viscount Grey de Wilton.
Hon. Mary Montagu.	Mr. Graham Vivian.
Hon. Susan Pitt.	Mr. Thomas Leslie.
Hon. Fanny Pitt.	Mr. Keith Fraser.

The costume of this quadrille was peculiarly rich and elegant; that of the Countess of Wilton was a dress of grey satin, with a manteau of blue satin, profusely decorated with gold and precious stones. The costume of the younger ladies was composed of rich taffeta skirt, corsage *dessous en batiste flutés*, with caraco of black velvet; sleeves with epaulettes and revers of black velvet. The head-dress was formed of a Spanish lace mantilla, over a high comb. The gentlemen's costume consisted of a black velvet jacket, tastefully embroidered and decorated; waistcoat of rich gros de Naples, six gentlemen wearing blue, and six cerise. The trunks were of black velvet, worked with silver.

The next quadrille was that of Frances Countess of Waldegrave. The period selected for illustration was the reign of Henri IV., and the following ladies and gentlemen represented the characters of the Court:—

Marguerite de Navarre, Reine de France—Frances Countess of Waldegrave.	Henri de Navarre, Roi de France—Baron Marochetti.
Duchesse de Guise—Hon. Mrs. Russell.	Duc de Guise—The Hon. E. W. Russell.
Maids of Honour—Lady Lavinia Bingham, Hon. Mary Bulteel, Miss Georgiana Bulteel, Miss Augusta Seymour, Miss Elphinstone, Miss Stuart Mackenzie.	Gentlemen of the Court—Hon. T. Stonor, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. William Harcourt, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Glyn.

The Countess herself was a faithful personification of Marguerite de Navarre, as described by Brantome. Her ladyship wore a robe of Royal crimson velvet, magnificently embroidered with fleurs de lis and gold bordere. The ornaments were composed of pearls and diamonds. The Hon. Mrs. Russell's representation of the Duchesse de Guise, and that of the Duc de Guise by her husband, were much admired; and the commanding person of the Baron Marochetti appeared to great advantage in the character of Henri Quatre, the costume being taken from an old painting of that monarch, by Rubens.

Lady Stanley of Alderley's quadrille, "Les Bergeres de Watteau," came next, and was formed of the following ladies and gentlemen:—

Countess Helena Kielmansegge.	Hon. Charles Hay.
Lady Emma Stanley.	Lord Cavendish.
Lady Elizabeth Hay.	Count Chotek.
Lady Gertrude Ogilvy.	Mr. Blackburne.
Lady Elizabeth Craven.	Viscount Castlerosse.
Hon. Maude Stanley (of Alderley).	Mr. Farquharson.
Miss Geraldine Mildmay.	Mr. Jervoise Smith.
Miss Theresa Lister.	Lord Henry Thynne.

This quadrille was a charming spectacle. The ladies looked like shepherdesses just stepped out of Watteau's pictures. Four of the gentlemen wore the uniform of Louis XV.'s Guards, with blue facings; the other four wore the same uniform, with red facings.

Viscountess Barrington's "Quadrille Louis XV., Mousquetaires de la Reine," which concluded the fancy sets, was composed of the following ladies and gentlemen:—

Hon. Mary Barrington.	Hon. Charles Hanbury.
Hon. Caroline Barrington.	Mr. Walsham.
Miss Heathcote.	Mr. Lyon.
Miss Liddell.	Mr. Barnard.
Miss Elizabeth Liddell.	Mr. Hedworth Williamson.
Mrs. Henry Liddell.	Mr. Grosvenor.

The ladies in this quadrille wore the Court costume of the period illustrated. The hair was powdered and brushed back. The gentlemen wore the gorgeous uniform of the Mousquetaires of the *ancien regime*.

The "set" quadrilles having been brought to a conclusion, her Majesty was graciously pleased to honour the Count Walewski by dancing with him in a quadrille which was immediately formed, his Royal Highness Prince Albert taking the Countess Walewski as a partner. Several other dances having intervened, her Majesty honoured the Duke of Hamilton with her hand in a quadrille—the Prince Consort dancing with the Duchess of Hamilton (*née* Princess Mary of Baden). After a short interval, during which the Queen was pleased to accept of refreshment from the hand of the Ambassador, her Majesty again danced in a quadrille—this time honouring the Earl Granville with her hand, the Prince Consort dancing with the Princess Mary. Her Majesty, at the conclusion of this dance, received presentations of the more distinguished guests on the introduction of the Ambassador, and subsequently made the circuit of the *salons*, resting on the arm of the Count Walewski.

At midnight, the Queen and the Royal party descended to the supper-room, where a banquet was spread, combining every delicacy that the art of the *cuisinier* could suggest.

After supper, the Queen returned to the ball-room, and joined in another quadrille with the Marquis of Abercorn. It was half-past one when her Majesty took her departure, amid demonstrations of affectionate enthusiasm similar to those which had hailed her arrival. The assembly did not break up until half-past three in the morning.

Our account of a festivity marked in so many respects by circumstances of a peculiar and gratifying character, would not be complete without an allusion to the very full attendance of the Ministers of foreign Powers and their Attachés accredited to the Court of St. James. The Cabinet Ministers were also present. The great majority of the company were, of course, in fancy costume. Amongst the impersonations of individual characters none was more conspicuous for grace and correctness than that of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, by the Duchess of Wellington, whose style of beauty is eminently adapted to the part assumed by her Grace. The Countess of Walewski, as the celebrated Duchess de Nevers, wore a sumptuous costume of the 17th century, and was accompanied by her youthful son in the character of page. The epoch of Louis XV. was abundantly illustrated in all its gorgeous and ingenious variety of tastes. The Countess of Kinnoul, Viscountess Mandeville, the Duchess of Montrose, Mrs. Disraeli, Lady Graham (wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty), and a number of ladies, did full justice to the traditions of this period, which likewise had several male representatives. Miss Graham wore a peculiarly elegant and suggestive costume as Anne Vere, Countess of Oxford. The allegory of "Night," "Twilight," and "Day," by Lady Zetland, Miss Barclay, and Miss Vyner, formed an elegant tableau. The Countess Delawarr displayed fine taste in the selection of an old English costume, copied chiefly from a family portrait: to use a homely but expressive phrase, it became her "excellently well." The appearance of Lady Pakington as a Lady Pakington of the "olden time," also from a family portrait, was pleasingly characteristic.

Amongst the ladies whose loveliness was "observed of all observers," we may, without instituting invidious comparisons, allude to the sister beauties, the Marchioness of Waterford and the Viscountess Canning, whose dresses were nearly similar. The Duchess of Somerset adopted the happy idea of founding her costume on the circumstances of the present time, and making it emblematic of the cordial union existing between Great Britain and France. The idea was carried out with much judgment and effect. Viscountess Palmerston's costume, as the representative of the neglected wife of the miserable Charles IX. of France, displayed a remarkable precision and completeness of acquaintance with the "fashions" of three centuries since. Lady Molesworth chose the character of another Queen of France, equally slighted by her wretched husband, Louis XI. of inglorious memory. Her Ladyship's dress was historic and authentic, and distinguished by chaste grandeur. Next week we shall illustrate a few of the historical costumes.

It would be inconvenient and uninteresting to take special notice of the costumes worn by the gentlemen, further than that they were generally of a costly and gorgeous, and, in many instances, of a very tasteful description. We may, however, observe that the Lord Chief Justice of England, in his official black velvet dress, was one of the decided "features" of the ball-room. The Corporation was represented by its Lord Mayor, in the character of that "merchant of renown," Sir Thomas Gresham, and his Lordship played his part with a quaint gravity that well became it.

The mansion was fitted up for the occasion by Mr. Thomas Cubitt, to whose representative, Mr. Waller, our special acknowledgment is due, for the facilities afforded to our Artists.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS WALEWSKI.

COUNT ALEXANDER COLONNA WALEWSKI, the eminent diplomatist who represents the French Government at the Court of St. James, served in the French army in Africa, as a Captain in the 4th Hussars. Whilst so engaged, he was entrusted with an important mission to the camp of Abd-el-Kader, and acquitted himself with a degree of ability, which led to his entry upon the career in which he has achieved such distinction. In the year 1840 he managed a special negotiation, on the part of France, at Alexandria and Constantinople; and was afterwards sent to Rio Plata, as mediator between the Republic of Buenos Ayres and that of Montevideo. In this capacity he acted in concert with Lord Howden, the mediator on behalf of Great Britain. His Excellency also served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Florence; and afterwards at that of Naples. His latest diplomatic appointment, previous to his accepting the Embassy to Great Britain, was that of Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. In the important posts filled by him, his Excellency has obtained a reputation not only for skill and sagacity, but for candour and good faith, which has conciliated in an unusual degree the respect and confidence of the several Governments to which he has been accredited.

The Countess Walewski is daughter of M. Ricci, and springs from one of the most ancient Florentine families, numbering amongst her ancestors the celebrated names of Machiavel and Dante. Her Excellency's mother is the daughter of Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski, nephew of the last King of Poland; the Prince settled and married in Italy after the last partition of Poland.

The Portraits are taken from the pictures painted by the celebrated Parisian artist, Mittez.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE.—At the opening of the section of the Mediterranean Railway between Valence and Montalemart, a dinner was given by the directors of the company, at which a popular demonstration took place, which shows how popular the war against Russia and the alliance with England have become in France. Before the first toast was proposed from the chair, the company rose spontaneously, and cried out, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive la Reine Victoria!" "A bas les Russes!" amidst extraordinary excitement and cheering. The cry was caught up by the crowd outside, and repeated with increased enthusiasm.

FRENCH GALLANTRY.—When the French fleet was lying off Deal, thirty women of Boulogne, most of whom had husbands or relatives on board, resolved to pay the ships a visit. Some went in the *Folkestone* steamer, but the greater part embarked for Deal direct in a couple of fishing-boats. They were received with extraordinary honours by the fleet. Admiral Parseval Deschenes paid particular attention to one lady, whose husband he had known at Brest, and the officers of the Admiral's ship asked her to dine with them. She felt overwhelmed by this condescension, and begged not to be separated from her travelling companions. This modesty was appreciated. A separate table, with thirty covers, was laid in the officers' cabin, and there the whole party were splendidly regaled, to their own and the spectators' great delight and astonishment.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GUARDS AND DRIVERS.—Captain Wynne, R.E., has reported to the Lords' Committee of Privy Council for Trade, upon Professor Gluckman's invention of means of communication between guards and drivers on railways. He says—"As far as experience went in the two trials which I made, I confess that Professor Gluckman has satisfactorily established that his apparatus supplies an effective communication between driver and guard, that it combines cheapness with simplicity of construction, and apparently a non-liability to derangement; but, at the same time, I should wish to guard myself from expressing a positive opinion until the apparatus has been for some time tested by the rough handling of working constantly in a train."

CHURCH-RATES.—On Saturday a bill in the House of Commons was printed to relieve Dissenters from the payment of church-rates in certain cases, and otherwise to amend the laws respecting the making, assessing, and collecting of church-rates in England and Wales. To relieve a Dissenter from payment, a declaration must be signed, which declaration is set forth. Church-rates are to be assessed and recovered like poor-rates.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF BEER.—At a recent meeting of some of the leading brewers it was agreed that, in consequence of the increased malt-duty, the price of beer should be increased as follows:—Porter, from 32s. to 36s. per barrel; brown stout, from 43s. to 48s.; double stout, from 53s. to 60s. Ales, XX, from 36s. to 40s.; XXX, from 48s. to 54s.; XXXX, from 58s. to 65s.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Charles Dickens has accepted the office of President of the Reading Athenæum, vacant by the death of Judge Talfourd.

M. Jaques Arago is about to leave France for the Brazils, at the request of the Emperor Don Pedro II.

Mr. Stephenson, the engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, proposes to construct a tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, the estimated cost of which is £1,400,000.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. George Finlay, author of the well-known work on Greek and Byzantine history; and on William Freund, author of the celebrated Latin Dictionary.

The Consul-General of Russia at Paris, M. Debeling, in anticipation of his forced departure, has confided the protection of his countrymen to Baron de Seebach, the Saxon Minister, son-in-law to the Count de Nesselrode.

The number of wholly self-supporting private day-schools in England is 30,524, containing 721,396 scholars; and the number of aided public schools is 15,518, containing 1,422,982 scholars.

Notice was issued by the minister and churchwardens of St. Michael's Church, Highgate, last Sunday, regretting that the church had been struck by lightning on Tuesday, and that the architect considered it to be quite unsafe to assemble therein for worship.

In Cincinnati, a fire-engine, worked by steam, is used with much success. It is only four or five tons, and steam can be got up in the short space of seven minutes.

There is not, at present, a single able-bodied pauper in the poor-house of Ballina, county of Mayo—the entire inmates consisting of aged and infirm persons, with young children, the latter chiefly orphans.

Forty-five new planets have been discovered since the year 1608, a little before the telescope was invented and applied to the heavens.

A host of ballads (stall-songs, fly-sheets) have lately appeared in Sweden, and are sold in immense numbers. They treat of the present warlike state of affairs, and breathe the utmost hatred against Russia.

The emigration from Ireland proceeds with undiminished strength; but there is a decided increase in the proportion of persons who make Canada their destination.

On Saturday evening a public dinner was given to Sir Erskine Perry, at the Mechanics' Institute, Devonport, by the Reform electors, to celebrate his return to Parliament.

A writer in the German *Democrat*, states that when Cortes landed in Lower California, on his tour of discovery, he found the weather so exceedingly warm that he called the country *calida fornax*, (Latin for hot furnace), and these words were abreviated to California.

In consequence of the alterations in the duty on spirits and malt, and the present high price of grain, the wholesale spirit merchants at Greenock have agreed to raise the price of spirits 2s. per gallon.

The total amount of gold dust shipped from California in the first three months of the present year, amounted to 10,679,120 dollars.

There are 694 public libraries in the United States, with an aggregate of 2,201,623 volumes. The number of books annually presented to the Library of Congress is 450.

The report that the Count de Chambord proposes to visit England this summer, to meet the Duke of Nemours and the rest of the family, is said to be without foundation.

The Protestant Episcopal church of St. Paul, in Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on the night on the 29th ult. Loss, 100,000 dollars, and no insurance.

The King of Portugal, attended by a limited suite, will arrive in this country about the first week in the ensuing month, on a visit to his illustrious relatives the Queen and Prince Albert. After a brief sojourn in London, he will proceed to Brussels, on a visit to the King of the Belgians, and thence to Paris and Vienna, returning to Lisbon at the close of the summer.

Mr. Borland, American Minister to Central America, has negotiated a treaty with Nicaragua, the chief object of which is to extend the boundaries of that State over all the territory claimed by the Mosquito Indians.

The building for the French Exhibition of 1855 is to be finished in November. Immense preparations are making throughout Europe and the United States for an industrial display, which, notwithstanding the war, bids fair to rival the famous world's fair of London.

The West India Mail Company are getting £15,000 a month from the Government for conveying troops. They have another new steamer nearly ready, called the *Tamar*.

The *Milan Gazette* publishes a Ministerial notification, declaring it high treason to circulate money or bills originating from a revolutionary propaganda, such as Mazzini's bills, or Kossuth's dollars.

The Florence correspondent of an American paper states that Mrs. Somerville, Charles Lever, Frederick Tennyson, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, and Mrs. Trollope, are all living in that city at present.

The Rhode Island Legislature has granted to a Mr. Gouraud a charter to build one or more ocean steamers, on a new plan and a gigantic scale. He proposes to have them a thousand feet in length, and propelled by engines of 5000 horse-power.

The Austrian Archduke Maximilian Ferdinand, who is about to visit London to return the compliment of the visit of the Duke of Cambridge to Vienna, will afterwards pay a visit to the Emperor of the French.

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for three ships to sail in June with emigrants—one for Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 22nd; one for Adelaide, on the 23rd; and one for Hobart Town, on the 27th.

Frederika Bremer has written a warm appeal to the Swedish Parliament in favour of the Jews, who are subject to many civil disabilities.

The Rev. Theobald Mathew has sustained another shock of paralysis. The state of his health is now such as to cause the deepest anxiety among his friends.

The vacant seat on the Scotch Bench caused by the death of Lord Cockburn has been conferred on Mr. Charles Neaves, who was Solicitor-General under the Derby Administration.

The lowest charge on the new foreign postal rate-list issued, from the General Post-office, is 6d. for a single letter, and the highest 2s. 7d. The latter only applies to one place—the Pacific, viâ Brazil.

Arrangements have for some time been in progress for a general exhibition of the works of German painters at Munich. The *Deutsches Kunstblatt*, published in Berlin, is to be the organ of the exhibition.

John Musbo, an inhabitant of Bexheda, in Sweden, who was born in January, 1745, died on the 1st inst. The day before his death he walked twelve miles to hear a sermon in a neighbouring village.

Up to last Friday 225,000 sovereigns had been sent out to the Commissariat Department of our Eastern expedition, besides £5000 worth of silver coin.

Dr. Gebhard, until lately staff physician in the Prussian army has been appointed organiser-in-chief of the medical department in Wallachia, by the Russian Government.

A Roman Catholic Polish priest, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, was brought to trial last week on charges of having sold to two other priests two of Mazzini's promissory notes. The charge was not established.

The Bank of Australasia has purchased an acre of land from the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, for which they have given £1500, for the purpose of establishing a branch bank.

Notice has been given at Cambridge that candidates for professorships in the Melbourne University are to send in their names. The stipend of each will be £1000 per annum, with the use of a house, and £300 for an outfit.

It is said that Portugal has serious intentions of raising a loan of two millions sterling, at 6 per cent, for carrying out public works, &c.; and that Prussia wants four millions and a quarter sterling.

Owing to the operation of the postal alterations in 1851, a large portion of correspondence is now sent to and from different towns in America at one halfpenny a letter.

Queen Isabella of Spain has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic on Omer Pacha, and on Mehemet Ali Pacha, ex-Minister of War in Turkey; and the Cross of Commander of the same Order on Ferik Pacha, Mustapha Pacha, and Ismail Pacha.

In one factory in Lancashire the hands have voluntarily come forward with contributions to the fund for the relief of soldiers' wives, to the extent of nearly £23.

Mr. Bright's speech, in the House of Commons on the 31st of March last, has the equivocal honour of a translation *in extenso*, in recent numbers of the St. Petersburg journals, and in certain Finnish papers under the immediate control of the Russian Government.

In the passage from Gourock to Glasgow, the traveller may count, from the paddle box of the steamer, forty-six iron vessels on the stocks on the south side of the river, and twenty-five iron vessels on the north side.

An iron lighter, which was sunk at Leith last November in a severe gale, has been raised, with her cargo, and now floats in the harbour of that town, apparently little injured by her long submersion.

The British and North American mail steamer *Asia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday from New York, during three days of the passage steamed the extraordinary distance of 975 miles.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.
"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the nursing-bottles introduced by Mr. Benjamin Elam, of 196, Oxford-street, London."—From The Lancet. 7s. 6d. each. The bottle and mouthpiece are stamped with my name and address.

BURTON'S Patent PERAMBULATORS.—
The distinguished patronage, the flattering encomiums, and the increasing demand, are sufficient proof of the utility and excellence of these fashionable, safe, and elegant carriages, for adults, children, and invalids—propelled from behind by the slightest pressure. Illustrated Circulars. Shipping Orders.—Office, 487, New Oxford-street.

THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of
TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, with moveable sides and pillars, castors, and brass vases, price 21s., including a cocoa-nut fibre mattress.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTRESSES, equal to horsehair, and only half the price. Sizes and prices forwarded post free.—T. TRELOAR, manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

REMOVAL of W. G. TAYLOR'S (late Halliday's) JUVENILE and OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE to 53, BAKER-STREET, near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.—W. G. TAYLOR has the honour to announce that this BUSINESS is REMOVED to the larger and more convenient Premises above mentioned, where he trusts to be favoured with a continuation of the distinguished patronage the house has always enjoyed.

IMPROVED AIR CANES, for Shooting Rabbits, Rooks, Sea-Fowls, with ball; small birds, with shot; fish, with harpoons and line.—Prices of these portable and silently-destructive weapons, from 65s., including pump and apparatus.—REILLY, Gun Maker, New Oxford-street, London.

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—EIGHTPENCE PER POUND REDUCTION in the PRICE of TEA. Further Reduction of the Duty, 4d.; and Fall in the Market Value, 4d.

TEA.—The public will obtain the full benefit of the SECOND REDUCTION of DUTY at WILLIAM and GEORGE LAW'S COFFEE WAREHOUSES, 514, New Oxford-street, London; and 31, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh. Goods delivered in the suburbs.

THE EMPRESS of CHINA'S TEA.—Universally admired for its purity, strong, rich, full, and delicate flavour, and moderate price. MOORE and CO., 14, Little Tower-street, London. Sold retail in air-tight tins of all sizes, by their Agents, throughout the country.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTICE.—The following American Articles can only be obtained at C. R. POTTINGER'S, 41, Ludgate-hill—whose Pocket-book for 1854 contains a price-list of all articles (French, English, and American), used in Daguerréotyping, sold by him at the lowest possible rate.
Post-office orders to Charles R. Pottinger, Chief Office, London. Pocket-book price-list, 4d.; per post, 6d. The undermentioned are all American, for which C. R. P. is Sole Agent:—

Scovill's Plates.	Sensitive.
Cameras, Bellows Pattern.	Rotten-stone.
Ditto, Stands.	Preservers.
Coating Boxes.	Canton Flannel.
Iron Head Rests.	Stereoscopic Cases—and the finest assortment of fancy ditto in England.
Ditto, Mercury Baths.	
Buff Lathes.	
Gilding Dissolvent.	

Every description of article used in glass or paper process.
Instructions given, and all lenses tested on the premises.
N.B. 41, Ludgate-hill, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

JOHNSON'S LIQUID GLUE.—The best of all Cements for China, Glass, Wood, Marble, Iron, &c.—This Glue is simple of application, and, unlike all other cements, it requires no heating or other preparation. It is perfectly waterproof. It remains uninjured by lapse of time or change of climate. It is so strong, that any article cemented with it will sustain the most violent concussion without danger of separation; and it will adhere to any surface or material.
JOHNSON'S COLOURLESS LIQUID GLUE possesses all the properties of the former, without its colour. Is inodorous, and particularly adapted for China, Glass, and all purposes where colour would be objectionable. Be particular to ask for "Johnson's" (the only genuine), and do not be persuaded to purchase any useless imitations.—In bottles, at 1s. and 1s. 6d.; and in tin cans of various sizes for exportation. Sold by all respectable Colourmen and Chemists, at most of the Fancy Repositories in the Kingdom; and at the Dépôt, 339, Oxford-street, London.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT; INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls, lining iron houses: sold in rolls, 32 inches wide, ONE PENNY per SQUARE FOOT. Also, DRY HAIR FELT, for preventing the radiation of heat and deadening sound; and SHEATHING FELT, for ships' bottoms, on which the copper lies smooth. Samples, directions, and testimonials sent by post.—Croggon and Co., 2, Dowgate-hill.

ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.—MAW and CO., of Benthall Works, Broseley, Shropshire, send, post free, their Pattern Book, and furnish designs in this beautiful and durable production (with estimates), to any given plans of churches, entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, &c. Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street, London.

TROUT-FISHING.—The Inventor of the DERBY TROUT-KILLER invites attention to this celebrated Bait, and guarantees it to kill in any trout-stream in the kingdom. Prices (post free):—Trout, 2s.; Salmon, 3s.; Pike, 3s. and 3s. 6d. Trout-flies assorted or made to pattern, 1s. 6d. per dozen. Best Silk and Hair Fly Lines, 2s per score yards; Salmon Ditto, Best, 2s. 6d. per score yards. Catalogues and Testimonials post free.—SAMUEL WARREN, 31, Friar-gate, Derby.

DUNN'S TAILOR'S LABOUR AGENCY,
invites public attention to the principles on which it is conducted, and by which it offers unusual advantages, both to the producer and the consumer; combining high wages to the one, with low charges to the other. Conducted by the Agent at small cost, it secures the best labour, and pays the best price for it; while it appropriates a part of its trading profits to the moral and social elevation of its operatives; and has provided, at a cost of nearly £1000, Schools for the education of their children, Lecture-hall, Library, Warm Baths, &c. See a more lengthened statement in the "Times" of any Wednesday, or send for a Prospectus. A useful Dress Coat, 28s.: Wages paid for Making, 10s. 6d. A first-class Dress-coat, £2 16s.: Wages paid for making, 15s.—13 and 14, Newington-causeway; and 39 and 40, Bridge-house-place, opposite. No connection with any other house.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS, CON-TRACTION of the CHEST, and GROWING OUT of the SHOULDERS, has been removed in many thousand cases, during the last 10 years, by BINYON'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER, which can be forwarded by post. Particulars and mode of measurement, sent, on receipt of a postage stamp, by A. Binyon, 2, Great Marlborough-street, London.

EVANS'S PATENT SHOWER BATHS,
Warm and Cold Baths, Slipper, Leg, Hip, and Foot Baths, Sponging and Douch Baths, and Baths of every description, combining all recent improvements, and every variety of shape and pattern.
Garden Rollers, Garden Engines, Horticultural Tools, Scythes, Shears, Syringes, and garden requisites in general. Also a variety of new pattern Garden Seats, Chairs, &c.
Tea and Coffee Urns, Percolators, and machines of new and elegant designs, combining all the recent French and English improvements.
Papier Maché Tea-trays and Waiters, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Patent Dish Covers, and every article for the kitchen always on show at
Jeremiah Evans, Son, and Company's Stove, Grate, and Cooking Apparatus Manufactory and Warehouses, 33, King William-street, London-bridge.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT, for valuable and extraordinary improvements in the most powerful and brilliant TELESCOPES, CAMP, PERSPECTIVE, RACE-COURSE, and OPERA-GLASSES, to know the distances of objects viewed through them—of great importance to the Army, Navy, and others. Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly; observe—opposite the York Hotel. These telescopes possess such extraordinary powers that some—3½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the Double Stars; with the same telescope can be seen a person's countenance 3½ miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles. They supersede every other kind for the waistcoat pocket, and are of larger, and all sizes with increasing powers accordingly. The Royal Exhibition, 1851, valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful, waistcoat-pocket glass—the size of a walnut—by which a person can be seen and known a mile and a half distant. They answer every purpose—on the race-course, at the opera-houses, country scenery; and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer stalking, yachting—to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Opera, race-course, camp, and perspective glasses, with wonderful powers; an object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant. Newly-invented spectacles; immediately they are placed before extremely imperfect vision every object becomes clear and distinct; the most aged defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.
DEAFNESS, NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinarily powerful, small, newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, it is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed; and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Observe opposite the York Hotel.

SILKS FOR THE MILLION.
Several new and important LOTS of SILKS at
STAGG and MANTLE'S,
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square, and 8, Leicester-street.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MUSLINS, LINENS,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.
An inspection of our Cheap and Immense Stock is solicited.
STAGG and MANTLE,
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square, and 8, Leicester-street.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—The largest Stock, the best selection of Colours, and the greatest variety, ON SALE at HOWITT and CO.'S, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn, the cheapest Silk House in the metropolis. Patterns sent post-free to any part of the kingdom.

SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, LACE,
CLOAKS, and DRESSES of every description. The SELLING OFF of MESSRS. WHITE and COMPANY'S rich and valuable Stock, at 192, Regent-street, can only continue a short time longer. Ladies are solicited to pay an early visit, as every day materially decreases the variety, and such an opportunity may never again occur for purchasing really good materials at half price.
WHITE and COMPANY (late George and Bradley),
192, Regent-street.
It is requested that all outstanding debts may be paid to Mr. White the continuing partner, on the premises.

MANTLES and SHAWLS.—The best house in London for Mantles and Shawls is HOWITT and CO.'S, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn. The public have the advantage of selecting from a Stock unrivalled in extent and cheapness.

DRESSES, DRESSES.—The best house in London for Dresses is HOWITT and CO.'S, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn. H. and Co. have now a large assortment of the newest designs in Fancy Dresses, Barèges, Balzarines, and Printed Muslins of the best quality, at extraordinarily low prices.

BONNETS.—LADIES will save themselves much trouble in visiting G. W. JONES'S Establishment, 101, Oxford-street, where they will at once meet with an extensive and choice Assortment of Millinery, Fancy, and other Straw Bonnets, ready for wear. An inspection of the above will fully prove what an advertisement would fail to do, viz. that the style and price is not to be surpassed, if equalled. N.B.—G. W. Jones, 101, Oxford street, corner of John-street.

PARIS EMBROIDERY, in Sets of HABIT SHIRTS, CHEMISETTES, &c., and Sleeves to correspond, trimmed or untrimmed.—The made-up department is replete with every novelty of the season in Lace and Embroidery, adapted for Morning, Evening, and Ball Costume. Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs in great variety. D. BIDDLE (established as "Hayward's," 1770), 81, Oxford-street.

ESTABLISHED AS "HAYWARD'S," 1770.
SPECIALITÉ de DENTELLES et de BRODERIES.—WEDDING ORDERS.—Brussels and Honiton Lace in beautiful and appropriate designs, in flounces, squares, scarfs, veils, handkerchiefs, &c. Brussels squares, from 13 to 55 guineas; Brussels flouncings, from 14 to 100 guineas; Brussels and Honiton bridal scarfs, from 7 to 45 guineas; Honiton squares, from 3 to 48 guineas. A beautiful imitation of the above at a very moderate price. D. BIDDLE, 81, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon.

MUSLIN FLOUNCINGS (very wide).—A Manufacturer's STOCK, purchased at a large discount, from the original cost, commencing at 8½d. a yard. Silks, Ribbons, Lace, &c., any length cut, at the wholesale prices.
WHITE and COMPANY, 192, Regent-street.

GLOVES!
REAL PARIS KID,
Cut and Sized by
Anatomical Measurement,
All at 1s. 9d. per pair.
And can only be obtained at
BAKER and CRISP'S, 221 and 225, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
Sample pair sent for two extra stamps.

MOURNING.
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY
have
An Excellent Variety
of
MOURNING MUSLINS and BAREGES,
3s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.
Patterns sent free.
16, Oxford-street, near Soho-square.

DO YOU KEEP LIVERY SERVANTS.—
DOUDNEY'S LIVERIES please masters and servants. Footman's Suit, best quality, £3 3s. DOUDNEY'S, 17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington-arcade; and 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

HOLYLAND'S RENOWNED BEAUFORT
FROCKS, and Morning or Riding Beaufort Coats, are now made in every new and elegant material for Spring wear. The style and quality of these articles are undeniable, and they are rendered at most moderate charges. New seasonable materials for Trousers and Waistcoats in unrivalled variety; Fishing Suits, Yachting Jackets, &c., to order. 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Regent-street.—In England, or from France and Germany, the best talent in cutting, workmanship, and materials, are secured for the use of gentlemen by this Firm, who combine excellence with economy, as illustrated in the PATENT TWO-GUINEA PALETOT. Sold in the Country and Colonies by their recognised Agents; but, in London, only at 22, Cornhill, and the principal Dépôt, in the centre of Regent-street, viz., Nos. 114, 116, 118, and 120.

WEDDINGS and CHRISTENINGS.—
The largest assortment of the best materials proper for WAISTCOATS and other Garments to be worn by Gentlemen on these occasions, will be always on view at the Paletot Warerooms of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.

GUINEA HATS!—The richest first-class HATS, produced from the most costly French Velvet imported, for Thirteen and Six—light and ventilating.—JOYCE, Manufacturer, 199, Strand, near Temple-bar.

BEDDING.—ECONOMY, DURABILITY,
and COMFORT.—The GERMAN SPRING and FRENCH MATTRESSES make the most elastic and softest bed. A price list of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts, sent free. Bedsteads:—Arabian, Four-post, French, and other styles, in birch, mahogany, &c.; patent iron and brass Bedsteads on the most improved principles. Cribs, cots, &c.; Bed-room Furniture of every description. J. and S. STEER, Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford-street, London.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of Deane's Drilled-Eyed NEEDLES, post free, for 1s. Any Lady, enclosing Twelve Postage Stamps to DEANE, DRAY, and Co., may have this neat and valuable appendage to her work-table forwarded free by return of post.—Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—
DEWDNEY begs to inform ladies or gentlemen resident in town, or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

AMERICAN PEACHES. — This excellent Fruit, perfectly fresh, and of the finest flavour, we are now importing from the United States, hermetically sealed in jars and cans. Those in jars, preserved in brandy, at the reduced price of 5s.; fresh peaches, in cans, 4s.; spiced, 3s. They will be forwarded to all parts of the country, on the receipt of a Post-office order for the amount. Sold, with every variety of American goods, at the American Warehouse, by LEFAVOUR and CO. (formerly ROGERS and CO.), 546, New Oxford-street.

DESTRUCTION of WAREHOUSES at
MANCHESTER by FIRE.—Messrs. Rylands and Sons' Books, Papers, and Bank Notes preserved in one of CHUBB'S SAFES, after Fourteen Hours exposure to intense heat.
Copy of Messrs. Rylands and Sons' Testimonial.
"24, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1854.
"Messrs. Chubb and Son,
"Gentlemen,—We have great pleasure in communicating to you that the large 'Patent Fire-Proof Safe,' that we purchased from you twelve years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 3rd of March; the locks all answered to their respective keys; and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.
"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper. "We are, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"RYLANDS and SONS."
CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fire-proof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong-rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

TO PRINTERS and OTHERS—Desirable PREMISES to LET, with Immediate Possession, situate at No. 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street. For particulars, apply to Mr. Collins, 198, Strand.

IN-DOOR PUPIL WANTED, by an ARTIST and ENGRAVER. Enquire of Mr. H. ORRIN SMITH, 85, Hatton-garden, London.

DRAPER'S SHOP.—TO LET, now just put in thorough repair, a very old-established SHOP, at PITFIELD-STREET, HOXTON, which has been many years in this trade. Apply at Mr. Bramah's, Pitfield-street, for the key to view; and at Mr. Ashpitel's Offices, 5, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, for further particulars.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—MARIEN-BURG HOUSE SCHOOL, near COLOGNE. Principal, Mr. ALFRED BASKERVILLE. For Prospectuses, with Terms, References, and a View of the Establishment, apply to Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW,
Manufacturer, 191, STRAND, invites anglers to inspect his large and varied STOCK of superior FISHING TACKLE, at moderate prices. Trout flies, 2s. per dozen. Catalogues forwarded gratis.

FOR SALE.—Macaws, Parrots, Lories, Cockatoos, Parrakeets, Lorikeets, &c., in great variety and magnificent plumage; very handsome Brazilian Carracaras, and other Falcons; Piping Bullfinches, American Mocking Birds, and Virginian Nightingales in full song; showy Troupiales, Bishops, Indigo Birds, &c.; St. Helena, Senegal, and Zebra Waxbills, beautiful Emeraldine, and other Doves; Pea Fowl, handsome Curassows, elegant Night Herons, &c.; very pretty Marmosets, and other Monkeys; Lemurs, Flying Squirrels, &c., &c; also a fine young Puma. Apply to C. A. LAW, Naturalist, 12, Camden-cottages, Camden New Town, close to the Camden-road Railway Station.

MR. W. A. OAKLEY'S REGISTER, comprising about 1000 properties, forwarded on receipt of twelve stamps. Parties requiring any class of property to rent or purchase, will find the above of great service. A limited number only issued.—8, Regent-street.

ICE and REFRIGERATORS, for cooling wine, butter, fruit, jellies, water, and all kind of provisions—the greatest and most economical luxury of the day.—WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 164 A, Strand, London.

FLOUR, WARRANTED FREE from ADULTERATION.—Whites, for pastry, 13s. 8d.; Households, 13s.; Seconds, 12s. 4d; Meal, for brown bread, 12s. 4d. per bushel S. Delivered in quantities of not less than one peck to any part of London carriage free. Address HORSNAILL and CO., Bulford Mills, Witham, Essex; or Caledonian-road, London. Terms—Cash.

TO VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY.
MR. MECHI has the pleasure to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has made most extensive alterations and improvements in his premises, which he doubts not will commend themselves to the approval of his patrons. All persons of taste should hasten to inspect the unique and récherché STOCK of ELEGANCIES now exhibited in his new SHOW ROOMS, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, near the India House. He has brought out some most superb and novel specimens in papier maché. Finding it impossible to display them advantageously in his former space, he has fitted up splendid Show Rooms, to which he invites those who are desirous of seeing the most brilliant specimens this country can produce. He has the best Stock in London of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Writing-desks, and every thing for the Toilet and Work-table. Illustrated Catalogue gratis. N.B. Mr. Mechi has secured the best location at the Crystal Palace.

W. LEUCHARS, having completed the Alteration and Enlargement of his old-established Premises, respectfully invites the Nobility and Gentry to inspect his New and Extensive Stock of DRESSING and WRITING CASES, Despatch boxes, Inkstands, Envelope-cases, and Work-boxes, in Buhl and mounted, in unique patterns in the Mediæval style. Tea-chests, Chess and Backgammon Men and Tables, with an endless variety of Objets de Fantaisie et de Luxe, suited for WEDDING and other PRESENTS. W. Leuchars has also a superior and most elegant assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS: he being the Inventor and Manufacturer of these highly-approved and useful articles, has many patterns, which are only to be seen at his Establishment, 38, Piccadilly, three doors from Sackville-street.

THE NEW LIGHT UMBRELLA, so light and strong it excels every other kind.—Ladies' size, 11s. to 21s., according to quality of silk and style of handle; Gentlemen's, 15s. to 25s.; Silk Umbrellas, the usual description, 7s. to 21s.; Alpaca, 7s. to 13s.; Gingham, 2s. to 8s.; Carriage Umbrellas, 3s. 6d. to 18s. Manufactured on the premises, and warranted, by JOHN CHEEK, 132C, Oxford-street.

ELEGANT MIRROR LIGHTS for BALLS,
Candelabra, Chandeliers, Dancing Hollands, Rout Seats, Table Glass, China, Plate, and Lamps, of every description, LENT on HIRE, on the most reasonable terms.—T. R. GRIMES and CO., Ball and Rout Furnishers, 83, New Bond-street, three doors from Oxford-street.

PAPERHANGINGS and PANEL DECO-RATIONS, in Elegant New Designs.—White and gold panel drawing-room paper, 10d. per yard; ditto, with gold and green flock pilasters, 10d. per yard; ditto, with crimson flock and gold, 1s. per yard: crimson and scarlet flock dining-room papers, 3½d. to 4½d. per yard. Patterns sent to all parts of the kingdom for approval.—W. REDKISON'S old established manufactory, 4, Fenchurch-street

LEPINE, ancien HORLOGER du ROI à
PARIS, having obtained judicial redress for a fraud practised by a certain house, begs to inform the nobility and gentry, that WATCHES bearing his name are only genuine, if sold at his sole establishment, PLACE des VICTOIRES à PARIS.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES
A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, have recently finished several new patterns of the above articles. They are of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Prince of Wales' Pattern, Shaped and Engraved.				The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly chased.			
Strong Silver Tea-pot...	£12	10	0	Strong Silver Tea-pot...	£15	10	0
Ditto Sugar-basin, gilt	7	7	0	Ditto Sugar-basin, gilt	8	5	6
Ditto Cream-ewer, gilt	4	18	0	Ditto Cream-ewer, gilt	5	18	0
Ditto Coffee-pot	15	0	0	Ditto Coffee-pot.. ..	17	17	0
	£39	15	0		£47	10	6

The Guide to the extensive stock in the Show-rooms contains the weights and descriptions of Silver Plate of London manufacture, with copious information respecting Sheffield and Electro-plated Ware, illustrated with engravings. It may be had gratis, or will be forwarded, post free, on application.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
set in Fine Gold, of superior Workmanship, charges strictly Moderate.—Messrs. JONES and BELL, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 23, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, from 7, Pall-Mall, having had many years' practical experience in remedying the various imperfections of the Teeth, can with confidence guarantee the success of every case undertaken by them for personal appearance, comfort, and durability. Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

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